11. The following figures are abstracted from Form No. VII which accompanies Colonel Fulton's report, and from previous Revenue Reports, and show the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last six years:—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	38,435	45,126	39,877	31,325	40,566	42,068
Rice*	33,491	46,705	45,863	32,974	43,144	43,818
Cotton	74,875	80,093	98,446	100,951	96,131	54,806
Wheat	209,980	177,300	182,072	181,573	93,600	86,355
Total ...	356,781	349,224	366,258	346,823	273,441	227,047
Other crops ...	130,097	147,318	96,449	97,562	78,380	84,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	486,878	496,542	462,707	444,385	351,821	311,747

12. From this it is manifest that the most striking decrease during the year is in cotton. On reference to the "Report on cotton cultivation in the Punjab," it is ascertained that the unseasonable rains in the Karnál and Hissár Districts prevented the cultivators from sowing as much as usual. It is further reported that the market was dull, and the prices not so good as during the previous year. That in the Barwálla and Bhiwáni Tahsíls with 70 acres sown, the produce was *nil*; the best outturn being in the Hánsi Pargannah, the result being attributed to the presence of canal water.

13. The increase in the cultivation of indigo is remarkable: 12,165 acres being irrigated in the year under review, as compared with 6,489 acres in 1872-73, and 3,937 acres in 1871-72.

14. The area irrigated by—

	Acres.	*Per cent.*
Overflow was	272,424	87·39
Lift	39,323	12·61
Total ...	311,747	100·00

15. For the last three years the percentages were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	90·73	88·08	87·39
Lift	9·27	11·92	12·61

16. The area of double-cropped land was 30,935 acres, leaving 280,812 as the aggregate area to which water was supplied during the year. The percentages for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Of aggregate area measured in both seasons	13·50	11·17	9·92
Of land to which water was supplied during the year ...	15·61	12·57	11·02

17. The duty obtained from the water is calculated as in previous years—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
	Acres.	Acres.
Total area irrigated	171,630	140,117
Deduct above Dádupur	3,312	3,961
Irrigation below Regulating Head	168,318	136,156
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.
Average supply entering at Dádupúr	2,035	2,287
Deduct loss at Escapes	288	525
Supply utilized	1,747	1,762

18. The area in acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average supply for the past three years was as follows:—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
KHARIF	On total discharge at head	94	89	82
	On supply utilized	102	105	96
RABBI	On total discharge at head	109	71	60
	On supply utilized	114	85	77

19. The duty per cubic foot obtained this year is small. The reasons for this are explained by Superintending Engineer in his 52nd para. to be, that water was everywhere plentiful and therefore not economically used, and that, in order to have the level of the canal water sufficiently high to irrigate the upper parts, a considerably larger supply had to be kept up than was necessary. In certain cases when, owing to rainfall, the cultivators closed their water-courses, the canal banks had to be cut to prevent their bursting in places where the damage to cultivation would have been serious.

20. The average water-rate per acre for the three past years was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	2·46	2·92	3·07
Rabbi	2·17	2·09	2·03

21. The water-rate per cubic foot of supply utilized was—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	316	311	301
Rabbi	279	183	161

22. The maintenance charges for the year were—

Whole canal ... ... $\frac{\text{Rs. } 372992}{\text{Acres } 311747}$ = Rs. 1·20.

Repairs, distributaries. ... $\frac{\text{Rs. } 18461}{\text{Acres } 311747}$ = Rs. 0·06.

For the last three years the rates were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance, whole canal	0·85	1·14	1·20
Repairs, distributaries	0·07	0·09	0·06

These figures do not call for special remarks. As the Superintending Engineer remarks, the establishment charges do not vary much, whether the year is a good or bad one for irrigation, so that the rate of maintenance per acre increases as the area irrigated decreases.

23. The state of the collections at the close of the year was as follows:—

	Balance from previous year.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	3,27,356	2,99,670	5,16,220	11,43,246
Realizations	3,27,371	2,99,655	3,34,665	9,61,691
Balance unrealized	—15	+ 15	1,81,555	1,81,555

The balance unrealized is therefore Rs. 1,81,555, while last year the outstandings were Rs. 3,30,394. This is so far satisfactory as showing an improvement on the previous year. A reference, however, to the table in paragraph 63 of Superintending Engineer's report shows a reprehensible delay in forwarding the demand statements for the kharíf to the Deputy Commissioners in the Karnál and Hánsi Divisions. The dates fixed by the rules are, 15th December for the kharíf statements, and 15th June for the rabbi. The measuring work was especially dilatory in the Hánsi Division. The Superintending Engineer's attention was directed to this at the time, and steps were taken which will, it is believed, result in an improved rate of work next year.

24. Field maps are being prepared by the officers employed on the revision of settlement; when these are ready, a further improvement in the punctuality of despatching the demand statements will be effected.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

25. The Capital Account amounts to Rs. 1,83,410, having been increased during the year by Rs. 25 on account of capitalization of the rent of land taken up for work.

26. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	4,311	Water-rate on irrigation	6,586
Plantations	411	Miscellaneous	1,021
Compensation	5		
Establishment—Executive	7,973	Total ...	7,607
Direction	1,253	Balance, loss @ 3·56 per cent. on capital of Rs. 1,83,385	6,522
Tools and plant	176		
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,129	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,129
		Land revenue irrigated	24,528

27. The results from direct income, and direct plus indirect income, for the past three years, were as follow :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rate on irrigation	3,173	4,455	6,586
	Miscellaneous	*2,011	*1,203	1,021
		5,184	5,658	7,607
EXPENDITURE ...	Works, &c.	4,120	3,104	4,903
	Establishment—Executive	6,795	7,220	7,973
	Direction	607	639	1,253
		11,522	10,963	14,129
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	—3·44	—2·89	—3·56
	Direct plus indirect	9·89	10·48	9·82

* Corrected as per financial results.

There is, therefore, an increased income of Rs. 1,947, which is simply due to the increased rain fall, the supply of these reservoirs being immediately dependent on it. The same cause, however, produced increased expenditure on repairs and maintenance—the floods of July and August breaching five of the bunds.

28. An error is apparent in the amount debited to "Direction" during 1873-74 in Controller's Revenue Account of these works, it being almost double the sum charged during the past year. A reference has been made to Controller on the subject, and the error will be corrected in the accounts of current year.

29. The area irrigated was in acres—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.
Total from tanks and jhils	684	15,849	16,533
Of this—			
The tanks contributed	...	...	8,652
Najafgarh and Chandani jhils	...	...	7,881

The area in—

	Acres.
1871-72 was	7,794
1872-73 „	11,087
1873-74 „	16,533

30. Of the total area irrigated during the year, there were 13,423 acres of wheat, 3 of cotton, 2,970 of miscellaneous crops, and 137 of grass. The cotton crop throughout the Gurgáon District failed almost entirely from too much rain having fallen; the outturn per acre being quoted in the "Report on cotton cultivation" as 16 pounds of cleaned cotton, while during the previous year it amounted to 106 pounds.

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

31. The capital debit to this canal, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs. 3,01,207; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows :—

	Rs.
Rávi weir and head-works	24,396
Main line	13,886
Main branch, upper	1,003
Kasúr branch	83,586
Subráon branch	72,544
Water-course heads, main branch, lower	7,811
„ „ Lahore branch	2,053
TOTAL ...	2,05,279
Deduct write back on account of remodelling main branch, upper ...	347
Balance	2,04,932

The remainder consists of charges for tools and plant, establishment and balance of suspense accounts, and capitalization of abatement of land revenue.

The aggregate capital debit, excluding interest, at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,37,50,775, and including interest Rs. 2,31,34,468.

32. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements... ...	3,774	Occupiers' rates	6,12,844
Maintenance and repairs	1,26,531	Miscellaneous	52,270
Plantations	8,517		
Establishment—Executive	1,52,630		
Direction	46,718		
Tools and plant	7,816		
Profit and loss	100		
	3,46,086		
Balance, profit @ Rs. 2·37 per cent. on capital, Rs. 1,34,49,568	3,19,028		
TOTAL ...	6,65,114	TOTAL ...	6,65,114
		Owners' rates	1,88,446

33. The owners' rate assessed by the canal officers for both crops amounted to Rs. 1,79,388, to which Rs. 9,058 were added for the kharíf crop of 1873-74 by the civil officers on account of resumed jághír lands which are liable to water-advantage-rate and to *cháhi* lands which have given up well-irrigation and have used canal water, making the total for both crops Rs. 1,88,446.

34. The details of the assessments are as follow :—

						Rs.	
317 acres @ Re.	1 8 0 per acre		...	...	...	476	
2,109 „ „	1 4 0 „		...	...	...	2,615	
26,018 „ „	1 2 0 „		...	...	...	29,068	
83,062 „ „	1 0 0 „		...	...	...	83,062	
72,537 „ „	0 12 0 „	Half rates on *do-fasli* lands.	...	...	...	54,403	
29 „ „	0 12 0 „		...	...	...	22	
859 „ „	0 10 0 „		...	...	...	533	
4,616 „ „	0 9 0 „		...	...	...	2,579	
10,542 „ „	0 8 0 „		...	...	...	5,271	
3,625 „ „	0 6 0 „		...	...	...	1,359	
							1,79,388
203,714							
Additions made by civil officers, as explained above ...				...	...	...	9,058
				TOTAL	...	...	1,88,446
Deduct—Remissions to jághírdárs			...	...	...	15,326	
On account *cháhi* lands ...			...	...	...	10,069	
„ other causes ...			...	...	...	3,146	
							28,541
				Net balance	...	...	1,59,905

The remissions shown above are only for the kharíf crop; the charges for the rabbi not being leviable till the ensuing year.

The average rate per acre is Re. 0·88.

35. The total assessments and remissions up to the end of the year under review are as follow :—

		Rs.
Total assessments to end of 1872-73, as per para. 26 of Revenue Report for that year		15,29,411
Assessed for 1873-74		1,88,446
Additions made by civil officers in rabbi, 1872-73, on account of *cháhi* lands		11,689
TOTAL ...		17,29,546
Deduct—Remissions to end of 1872-73... ...	Rs. 4,17,852	
Remissions in 1873-74, as per Appendix E. of Superintending Engineer's report ...	„ 1,22,027	5,39,879
Net balance realizable		11,89,667

The total remissions therefore granted from the water-advantage-rate amount to Rs. 1,22,027; of this Rs. 38,720 and Rs. 23,767 are on account of assessments on *jághír* and *cháhi* lands, Rs. 9,412 due to other causes; the balance, Rs. 50,128, being on account of arrears on crops previous to the kharíf of 1868-69. The sanction to this remission is contained in Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, No. 894, dated 16th June 1873, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

36. The Revenue Account shows a profit of Rs. 2·37 per cent. from direct income; that is, all income, save that from the "owners' rate;" adding the latter the percentage rises to

Rs. 3·77. These results are very nearly the same as those for the previous year, as will be seen from the following table, in which the income and expenditure for three years are shown :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Occupiers' rates	6,72,884	5,93,785	6,12,844
	Miscellaneous	36,428	32,908	52,270
	TOTAL ...	7,09,312	6,26,693	6,65,114
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	1,38,146	1,13,244	1,46,738
	Establishment—Executive ...	1,66,587	1,65,052	1,52,630
	Direction ...	43,250	37,406	46,718
	TOTAL ...	3,47,983	3,15,702	3,46,086
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	2·84	2·36	2·37
	Direct plus indirect	4·81	3·83	3·77

37. A reference to the Report for the previous year will show that the figures used in the above table differ considerably from those in the similar return for 1872-73. Those now used are taken from the Statements of Financial Results published under the authority of the Government of India.

38. The Capital on which the percentage for the year is calculated, is increased by Rs. 2,58,280 as compared with that in 1872-73.

39. The expenditure—charges on works, &c., are Rs. 33,494 more than those of the previous year, caused mainly by the outlay on repairs during the closure of January and February 1874, and by the adjustment of an old outstanding due to the Mádhopur Workshops. The decrease of Rs. 12,422 in the cost of Executive Establishment is mainly due to the transfer of Officers to Bengal to assist in the famine works there. The increase of Rs. 9,312 under "Direction" is due to the income and expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,64,482, against Rs. 9,04,989 during previous year.

40. There is again a large increase in miscellaneous revenue, which is highly satisfactory, as it mainly consists of mill-rent, an item only now beginning to assume importance, but which, with proper attention, is one capable of very considerable extension. The income from this source is, for the year under review, Rs. 34,204; the increase, however, during the last two years is no less than Rs. 18,495, or, in other words, the revenue from mill-rent has more than doubled itself during the last two years. With care, and with attention to the wants of the public, especially near Amritsar, there can be no doubt but that revenue from the use of water-power may be largely increased at a moderate outlay; and the attention of the Superintending Engineer will be directed to this important matter.

41. The areas irrigated for the past five years, in acres, are—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1869-70	115,524	118,403	233,927
1870-71	88,643	190,567	279,210
1871-72	76,412	210,658	287,070
1872-73	96,718	132,078	228,796
1873-74	100,913	131,233	232,146

Considering that the rain-fall was abundant and seasonable, it is satisfactory to observe that the irrigation has not suffered in consequence, there being a small increase of 3,350 acres in comparison with last year.

42. The following figures are collected in the same way as was previously done for the Western Jamna Canal, and show the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last six years :—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sugarcane	9,811	11,623	6,994	6,287	9,170	10,305
Rice	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,598	29,100	32,882
Cotton	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,387	24,879	27,868
Wheat	175,619	87,399	156,375	167,214	99,417	94,731
Total ...	234,891	187,402	198,544	205,486	162,566	165,786
Other crops ...	64,948	46,525	80,666	81,584	66,230	66,360
GRAND TOTAL ...	299,839	233,927	279,210	287,070	228,796	232,146

43. Doubtless the favorable rains allowed the wheat ploughings and sowings to be managed without canal water, and we have accordingly an unfavorable return as regards this crop. The figures are encouraging as regards sugarcane; and cotton and rice appear to be slowly recovering the check which resulted from the enhanced rate imposed a few years ago. The latter fact is not entirely a matter of congratulation : the crop is one requiring a

lavish expenditure of water to bring it to maturity, which, if saved and sent down the canal to the districts with smaller rain-fall, would yield a far higher return.

44. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the past three years is as detailed below :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	89·33	89·92	89·98
Lift	10·67	10·08	10·02

45. The area of double-cropped (or *do-fasli*) land was 24,672 acres during the year under review, while for 1872-73 it was 14,996 acres only. This increase, as Colonel Brownlow points out with great justness, is likely to damage the land from over-cropping, and should, it is considered, be discouraged. At present it is somewhat encouraged by charging only half owners' rates on the *do-fasli* lands.

46. The average water-rates for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf, per acre	2·64	3·16	3·25
Rabbi, do.	2·06	2·17	2·17

47. The value of the cubic foot per second of water-supply utilized was as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	109·3	250·9	150·1
Rabbi	248·0	239·9	201·1

These values do not include the water advantage rate or owners' rate, nor the miscellaneous revenue, but only occupiers' rates.

48. The supply of water in the river appears to have been sufficient throughout the year to meet the demand. Colonel Brownlow, in the 16th para. of his report, shows conclusively that the figures regarding the volumes of water discharged by various channels—in the Revenue Report of 1872-73 and in Executive Engineer's Reports—are utterly unreliable, and that no confidence can be placed in them. The matter is of great importance, and is receiving full attention from Colonel Brownlow. In making his deductions, the Superintending Engineer has very properly eliminated the doubtful discharges.

49. The duty obtained from the water during the past five years is detailed below :—

	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total entering at head	47·70	80·20	37·07	94·71	34·73	108·25	47·90	79·28	40·24	82·43
Utilized	67·40	90·60	52·39	98·53	41·42	111·28	79·70	110·43	46·40	92·87

50. The maintenance charges for the past three years, per acre irrigated, are as follow :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total current charges	1·21	1·38	1·45
Rajbaha repairs	0·13	0·17	0·16

51. The cost of assessments was slightly greater than during the previous year, caused by sickness among the measuring establishment of the 2nd Division. Commendable punctuality in forwarding the demand statements to Deputy Commissioners is observed.

52. The state of water-rate collections was as follows :—

	Balance from 1872-73.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	34,607	2,84,850	3,26,051	6,45,508
Realizations	33,137	2,76,189	3,06,976	6,16,302
Balance at close of year	1,470	8,661	19,075	29,206

This is again an improvement on the results of the previous year.

53. The state of the collections of owner's rate is shown below :—

	Balance of assessment from 1865-66 to 1867-68.	Balance of assessment from 1867-68 to Kharíf, 1872-73.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total demands	56.038	10,729	1,16,009	92,339	2,75,115
Deduct remissions	50,128	113	43,245	28,541	1,22,027
Net demands	5,910	10,616	72,764	63,798	1,53,088
Realizations	...	10,505	71,149	57,233	1,38,887
Balance unrealized at close of year	5,910	111	1,615	6,565	14,201

Which, too, is satisfactory; only Rs. 14,201 remaining unrealized.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB INUNDATION CANALS.

54. The capital was decreased during the year by Rs. 488 on account of a write back; the total Capital to end of the year, exclusive of interest, being Rs. 1,04,709, and including interest Rs. 1,66,407.

55. The Revenue Account corrected is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,402	Water-rate	679
Maintenance and repairs	33,066	Miscellaneous	7,550
Plantations	626	Expenditure from Fine Fund	23,708
Establishment—Executive	35,236		31,937
Direction	3,942	Value of statute labor	89,535
Tools and plant	186		
	74,458	Total	1,21,472
Value of statute labor	89,535	Balance, loss @ 40·42 per cent. on capital of Rs. 1,05,197	42,522
Grand Total ...	1,63,993	Grand Total ...	1,63,993
		Land revenue irrigated	2,13,299

The result, therefore, of the operations during the year is a loss of Rs. 42,521, or 40·42 per cent. on the capital, if the enhancement of land revenue due to the canals be neglected; taking this into consideration, we have a profit of Rs. 1,70,778, or 162·34 per cent.

56. The income of the last three years, excluding the value of statute labor, was as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous revenue and water-rate	5,510	7,916	8,229
Drawn from Fine Fund	11,167	31,965	23,708

The increase in miscellaneous revenue is mainly due to the sale of grass.

57. The expenditure on maintenance during the past three years, excluding the statute labor, was as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works defrayed from Imperial Funds	7,577	4,132	11,572
" " " Fine Fund	11,167	31,965	23,708
Establishment	35,865	37,991	39,178
Total ...	54,609	74,088	74,458

The only point requiring remark is the excess on works paid from Imperial Funds. A reference to the Superintending Engineer's report shows that this excess appears more than it really is, owing to a write-back of Rs. 4,116, which were wrongly charged in 1866-67. The excess, then of this year over the previous one is reduced to Rs. 3,324, and is owing to extensive repairs to the Chinab bunds.

58. The abstract of expenditure from Fine Fund is as follows :—

	Rs.
Repairs and silt clearance	22,821
Improving banks	749
Making a regulator	138
Total ...	23,708

59. The number of statute laborers present, and the defaulters, during the ast three years was as follows —

	Present.	Absent.
1871-72	537,117	72,878
1872-73	512,358	73,199
1873-74	451,759	55,586

The percentage of absentees was smaller somewhat than during the previous two seasons.

The value of the statute labor for the year is estimated by Superintending Engineer to be Rs. 1,69,410 at the current rates of payment.

60. The cost of maintenance per acre for the past three years has been—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total charges, in rupees	1,44,144	1,63,623	1,63,993
Area irrigated, in acres	1,88,465	2,42,504	1,97,064
Per acre irrigated, rupees	0·76	0·67	0·83

The increased percentage is simply due to the decreased area irrigated, which was caused by the late rising of the Satlaj and Chinab rivers.

61. The following table gives the irrigated area for the last five years :—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL
1869-70	157,504	85,590	243,094
1870-71	133,365	68,671	202,036
1871-72	127,472	60,993	188,465
1872-73	149,143	93,361	242,504
1873-74	108,528	88,536	197,064

62. A statement of the areas of the principal crops for the past six years is given in Superintending Engineer's 14th para. The most remarkable feature in it is the gradual decrease in the cultivation of indigo. As anticipated by Colonel Crofton in the 55th para. of his review of last year's (1872-73) operations, this decrease has continued ; it was attributed to the want of a good market for the produce. A reference to the table showing the estimated value of the crops shows that, while in 1872-73 the price of indigo was Rs. 60 per maund, in 1873-74 it had risen to Rs. 70. Doubtless, if the demand increases and the season be favorable for irrigation, the cultivation will again increase, though possibly it may not equal the extent of cultivation which it reached in 1868-69.

63. There is a satisfactory increase in wheat cultivation. It is believed that some wheat was exported from Sindh and the lower parts of the Punjab to France. This might be verified, if thought advisable, by reference to the returns of exports from Kurrachee.

64. The proportion of overflow to lift for the last three years in acres, was—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Over flow	83·6	80·9	77·7
Lift	16·4	19·1	22·3

65. The percentages of double-cropped lands for the last three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
On aggregated area measured in both seasons	2·27	2·54	4·22
Area to which water was supplied during year	2·92	2·61	4·40

66. The Superintending Engineer has observed the want of the details of discharges of these canals, and has promised to supply the deficiency if possible. An interesting comparison can then be instituted between the duty got out of the water here and in other localities watered by Inundation Canals.

LOWER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SATLAJ INUNDATION CANALS.

67. The Capital debit of these Canals, exclusive of interest, was decreased by Rs. 209, on account of write-backs in the Suspense Account.

The Capital debit at the close of the year, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 4,42,710, and including interest to Rs. 7,31,590.

68. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,436	Water-rate on irrigation	76,423
Maintenance and repairs	59,385	Miscellaneous	3,368
Plantations	552	Contributions	1,436
Establishment—			*153
Executive	31,842		
Direction	23,217		81,380
Tools and Plant	602	Balance, loss at 8·05 per cent. on Capital of Rs. 4,42,919	35,654
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,034	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,034

* Omitted in receipts for 1868-69.

Of the sum entered above as "Water-rate on irrigation" the greater portion, Rs. 73,178 is stated by the Controller to be on account of the Montgomery District, and therefore is Fluctuating *Land* Revenue credited to the Canals, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, No. 803, dated 29th September 1873, Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

69. The areas irrigated for the last five years are as follow :—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.*	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1869-70	81,220	67,704	148,924
1870-71	59,828	17,242	77,070
1871-72	64,213	22,830	87,043
1872-73	74,904	60,446	135,350
1873-74	33,935	31,298	65,233

The area irrigated is less than half that of the previous year; the supply of water was unusually small; new rates were introduced; and the measurements for assessment were, for the first time, conducted by the Patwáris or Village Accountants. Considering these facts, the decrease in irrigation ceases to be a matter of surprise.

70. Notwithstanding the smallness of the area irrigated, the income is not proportionately diminished, while the average rate per acre is the largest yet realized. To approximate to an average income an average area of irrigation must be taken: for this purpose the average of the four years commencing with 1869-70 and ending with 1872-73, which is 112,097 acres, multiplied by Re. 1-2-10, the average rate per acre—*vide* para. 34 of Mr. Palmer's report—gives an average income of Rs. 1,31,947. This income is Rs. 14,913 more than the expenditure in 1873-74, and would show that a profit of 3⅓ per cent. might be expected on an average.

71. The following table gives the detail of the demands, collections and balances, with explanation of the latter:—

Fluctuating Land Revenue to be credited to Canals in the Montgomery District.

Tahsíl.	Crop.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dipálpur ...	Kharíf ...	35,787 8 10	34,707 2 7	1,080 6 3	Rs. 1,020-0-5 nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired. Rs. 60-5-10 in train of liquidation.
	Rabbi ...	20,382 15 2	18,978 7 4	1,404 7 10	Rs. 435-15-3 nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired. Rs. 968-8-7 in train of liquidation.
Pák Pattan ...	Kharíf ...	7,753 2 1	7,599 15 1	153 3 0	Nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired.
	Rabbi ...	2,269 0 5	2,261 11 4	7 5 1	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Total ...	66,192 10 6	63,547 4 4	2,645 6 2	

From this table we find that the actual credit to the canals will probably be Rs. 64,576-2-9, of which Rs. 63,547-4-4 has already been collected. Of the total demand, Rs. 1,616-7-9 has to be remitted, or to write more accurately, is not properly due, as it falls on villages whose term of settlement has not yet expired. These are doubtless the same villages to which Mr. Palmer refers in the 43rd para. of his report. It appears that their leases will expire on dates varying from 1883 to 1887.

72. The result of the year's operations is a loss of Rs. 35,654, or 8 per cent. on the capital, an unsatisfactory one, but owing directly to the unusually small area irrigated during the year. As shown in para. 70, it is justifiable to expect better results in future.

73. A considerable increase in Revenue Establishment is required, and will of course tend to reduce the income; this matter will, however, form the subject of a separate letter or application to the Government of India, and it is unnecessary here to do more than mention it.

74. The average duty of the water for the past two years is shown below:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	38	32·2
Rabbi	79	110·0

75. The proportions of overflow to lift for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	89·15	90·26	81·89
Lift	10·85	9·74	18·11

76. For the past three years the income and expenditure were as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Income—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	56,231	62,707	76,423
Miscellaneous	* 4,815	3,158	3,368
Contributions	1,788	1,205	1,589
Total ...	62,834	67,070	81,380
Expenditure—			
Works	* 86,681	61,554	61,975
Establishment—Executive	35,319	35,544	31,842
Direction	27,226	27,863	23,217
Total ...	1,49,226	1,24,961	1,17,034
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·71	0·92	1·79

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

77. The state of the water-rate collections was as follows :—

	Balance on 1st April 1873.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	237	27,168	45,625	73,030
Realizations	...	27,168	41,764	68,932
Balance on 1st April 1874 ...	237	...	3,861	4,098

The uncollected balance is somewhat larger than that of the previous year. This may partly be attributed to delay in completing the assessments, which, as previously stated, were made by the village patwáris for the first time.

The experiment was not successful: it is being repeated again with a promise of better results, but at present it would be premature to express an opinion for or against the system.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

78. The Capital debit, exclusive of interest, was increased during the year by Rs. 254, Rs. 197 of which is due to the Suspense Account and Rs. 57 to capitalization of rent of land.

The total debit at the close of the year, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 4,37,613, and including interest to Rs. 6,65,377.

79. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	11,895	Contribution for Silt clearance ...	45,000
Maintenance and repairs	80,047	Miscellaneous	5,516
Plantations	4,647		50,516
Establishment—			
Executive	38,575	Balance, loss @ 24·58 per cent. on Capital of Rs. 4,37,539	1,07,543
Direction	22,082		
Tools and Plant	513		
Profit and Loss	300		
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,58,059	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,58,059
		Land Revenue irrigated	1,69,718

80. The income and expenditure for the past three years were as follow :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income—			
Clearance rate	55,874	71,846	45,000
Miscellaneous	2,805*	6,312*	5,516
TOTAL ...	58,640	78,158	50,516
Expenditure—			
Works	1,04,281	1,31,219	97,402
Establishment—			
Executive	35,064	33,849	38,575
Direction	18,481	15,396	22,082
TOTAL ...	1,57,826	1,80,464	1,58,059
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·09	0·99	0·97

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

The general result is an apparent loss of Rs. 1,07,543, or 24·58 per cent. on the Capital, adding the share of land revenue due to the Canals, which, as in the case of the Upper Satlaj Canals, is this year for the first time properly ascertained, we have a *profit* of Rs. 62,175; or very nearly 14·2 per cent.

81. The share of land revenue to be credited to these canals was originally fixed at the recent settlement to be Rs. 1,71,599; it has been, however, subsequently reduced to the figures above used in the Revenue Account. Arranged by Tahsíls the sums are as follow :—

	Rs.
Tahsíl Dera Ghazee Khan	1,13,512
,, Jámpur	39,421
,, Rajunpore	16,785
TOTAL ...	1,69,718

These figures are fixed in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the Foreign Department, No. 18, dated 2nd January 1874. The proportion of income to be credited to the canals was, along with other matters regarding the administration of these canals, communicated to the Government of India in this Office letter No. 988 I, dated 17th March 1874, supplemented by this Office No. 2313, dated 13th June 1874, and duly approved. It is unnecessary here to repeat the sanctioned procedure.

82. The decrease in expenditure on maintenance is mainly due to the embankments having stood well and not suffered from floods.

83. The area of irrigation for the past five years, and the rainfall at Dera Ghazee Khan, are given in the following table :—

	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	103,207	125,186	104,872	132,818	115,590
Rabbi	25,970	49,156	39,462	47,319	47,430
TOTAL ...	129,177	174,342	144,334	180,137	163,020
Rainfall	*Inches* 10·85	*Inches.* 6·50	*Inches.* 3·00	*Inches.* 7·70	*Inches.* 8·10

The area irrigated during the year is 17,117 acres less than that of the previous year, which was the largest on record. The decrease was in the kharíf crop, and was due to the unfavorable state of the river during the months of June and July.

84. In paragraph 7 of Mr. Garbett's report the areas of the principal crops irrigated are given. The uniformity during four years is somewhat remarkable; the only change of any importance being the decrease in rice cultivation as compared with that in the year 1870.

85. The discharges of the River Indus are given in Superintending Engineer's 20th paragraph. They are higher than those of the two previous years, but more nearly agree with those observed in 1870-71. The figures are—

	DECEMBER.	JANUARY.
1870-71	24,883·51	22,650·93
1871-72	21,219·87	18,656·75
1872-73	21,878·26	20,780·90
1873-74	24,031·62	24,370·53

86. The area under flow and lift irrigation for the past five years was—

	Overflow.	Lift.	Total.	PERCENTAGE	
				Overflow.	Lift.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1869-70	109,232	19,945	129,177	84·56	15·44
1870-71	156,876	17,466	174,342	90·00	10·00
1871-72	128,807	15,527	144,334	89·24	10·76
1872-73	165,002	15,135	180,137	91·60	8·40
1873-74	150,370	12,650	163,020	92·24	7·76

87. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements is slightly greater than in 1872-73; the detail is given by the Superintending Engineer in paras. 14 and 15 of his report.

88. The sum of Rs. 45,000 is credited to the canals in lieu of the former clearance rate; it is fixed for a term of five years, after which it will be reconsidered and, if necessary, altered. In order to obtain data for such alteration, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the statistics detailed in Mr. Garbett's 16th para. be compiled. The experience of a few years will show whether the Canal Department loses by the arrangement.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

89. There was no addition to Capital during the year.

90. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Maintenance	4,000	Water-rates on irrigation	5,335
Establishment—Direction	187		
	4,187		
Balance, profit @ 5·41 per cent. on capital of Rs. 21,221	1,148		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,335	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,335

91. The area irrigated was 4,080 acres—a decrease of 365 acres as compared with the previous year. The maintenance charges remain unchanged.

The average water-rate was $\frac{5335}{4080}$ = Rs. 1·37.

The rate of maintenance $\frac{4187}{4080}$ = Rs. 1·02.

92. The management of these canals is vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur. They were purchased by Government from the local and municipal funds but the charge is too small at present for the formation of a separate division for their management.

* * * *

97. The following statement shows the expenditure on all the new works from which no return is yet realizable :—

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

		Rs.	Rs.
Total as per Capital Account		2,25,228	
Deduct works on old portion of canal—			
Land for Superintending Engineer's Office ...	Rs. 9		
Jagádhri chauki and Pandoe nallah	" 3,265		
	" 3,274		
Executive Establishment at 10 per cent.	" 327		
		3,601	
			2,21,627

			Rs.	
Bari Doab Canal.				
Total as per Capital Account			3,01,207	
Deduct works on old portion of canal—				
Irrigation outlets	Rs.	9,864		
Iron-work for falls and bridges, Main Line and Main Branch Upper	„	14,889		
		24,753		
Executive establishment at 10 per cent.	„	2,475		
			27,228	
				2,73,979
Sirhind Canal				9,39,098
Swat River Canal Project				12,525
Special Surveys, Derajat				46,185
„ „ Lower Bari Doab				71,472
Total				15,64,886

98. The estimated value of the crops irrigated duirng the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal	1,33,44,137
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	5,85,923
Bári Doáb Canal	37,61,458
Lower Satlaj and Chinab Inundation Canals	30,49,241
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals	5,81,111
Indus Inundation Canals	50,37,936
Sháhpur Canals	25,000
Total	2,63,84,806

99. The cost of making the annual assessments of irrigation rate, per 100 acres, was as follows :—

Series of Canals.	Chain or Map.	Measurements.		Demand Statements.		Total.		Average, both crops.
		Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal ..	Chain	1·84	2·14	0·37	0·55	2·21	2·69	2·45
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	„	2 34	1·35	0·87	0·83	3·21	2·18	2·69
Bári Doáb Canal ...	„	1·91	1·57	1·52	1·56	3·19	2·49	2·84
	Map	1·33	0·57					
Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals.	Chain	1·73	...	...	...	1·73	...	1·73
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals	„	0·99	1·83	0·29	0·40	1·28	2·23	1·75
Indus Inundation Canals ...	„	1·59	...	0·24	...	1·83	...	1·83

100. The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by permanent and inundation canals for the last eight years :—

Series of Canals.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rainfall.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna canal... ...	37·53 to 7·3	68·4 to 22·9	31·5 to 8·7	30·97 to 6·5	47·77 to 14·5	70·17 to 10·7	46·56 to 20·2	49·2 to 12·5
Delhi and Gurgáon irrigation works...	41·7 „ 17·0	37·2 „ 20·6	20·1 „ 11·4	22·9 „ 12·6	19·1 „ 12·9	27·8 „ 8·5	30·4 „ 20·4	44·6 „ 34·0
Bári Doab canal ...	33·35 „ 10·30	64·82 „ 15·72	32·82 „ 4·45	33·57 „ 19·35	47·92 „ 8·24	65·35 „ 9·35	53·23 „ 18·87	55·29 „ 17·87
L. Satlaj & Chináb inundation canals	2·47 „ 1·35	10·58 „ 3·27	8·6 „ 3·4	15·0 „ 6·07	7·32 „ 1·9	5·24 „ 0·71	9·16 „ 3·53	8·10 „ 2·59
Upper Sutlaj inundation canals ...	6·7 „ 3·6	11·2 „ 8·6	9·9 „ 6·2	17·3 „ 11·10	11·7 „ 4·2	7·78 „ 3·0	19·18 „ 10·80	9·82 „ 6·5
Indus inundation canals ...	8·2 „ 3·2	15·92 „ 8·76	9·0 „ 0·62	10·85 „ 0·96	6·5 " 1·4	3·0 „ 1·3	14·20 „ 2·50	8·1 „ 0·7
Area irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent canals...	675,592	593,492	786,713	730,470	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,893
Inundation „ ...	324,945	431,674	376,270	530,940	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930
Total ...	1,000,537	1,025,166	1,162,983	1,261,410	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823

101. The season, as explained in the remarks about the Western Jamna and Bári Doáb canals, was a singularly unfavorable one for irrigation; in addition, the revision of settlement in the districts watered by the former canal affected irrigation injuriously. The area irrigated by inundation canals is a fairly average one, while the financial results, owing to the exhibition of a proper share of land revenue in part of the country watered by the Upper Satlaj series, and by the canals on the Deráját, are satisfactory.

* * * *

104. By great exertions this report has been written only a week later than last year's. The delay was caused by the non-receipt of the Controller's figures in time to be used by Superintending Engineers, who were therefore obliged to use the figures supplied by Executive Engineers and in consequence time and labor have been expended in this office in altering and reconciling them with those afterwards supplied by the Controller.

The probable delay on this account was brought to the notice of Government of India, and permission asked to delay the submission of this report. The reply (Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 536 I, dated 31st August 1874) was to the effect that the Controller must in future supply the figures as correctly as possible in proper time, leaving discrepancies to be adjusted after closing his books, the date for which, under the orders of the Supreme Government, has been postponed till the 15th July.

* * * *

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF MEASURING THE CROPS, AND THE RATE PER 100 ACRES, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74 AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73.

Divisions.	By chain or map.	Kharif. 1873-74. Area.	Kharif. 1873-74. Cost.	Kharif. 1873-74. At 100 acres.	Kharif. 1872-73. Area.	Kharif. 1872-73. Cost.	Kharif. 1872-73. At 100 acres.	Rabbi. 1873-74. Area.	Rabbi. 1873-74. Cost.	Rabbi. 1873-74. At 100 acres.	Rabbi. 1872-73. Area.	Rabbi. 1872-73. Cost.	Rabbi. 1872-73. At 100 acres.
Bari Doab Canal.													
1st Division	Map	17,111	242 10 7	1·42	13,930	224 3 8	1·61	10,969	164 1 2	1·49	8,893	175 8 0	1·97
2nd "	Chain	24,514	469 0 0	1·91	22,350	405 2 8	1·81	27,311	429 7 0	1·57	27,357	414 3 1	1·51
	Map	59,288	775 12 4	1·31	60,438	554 1 11	0·92	92,953	631 0 0	0·67	95,828	694 15 8	0·73
Western Jumna Canal.													
Karnál Division	Chain	15,129	266 3 8	1·76	14,297	271 9 5	1·90	14,679	186 12 0	1·27	16,200	187 0 6	1·15
Hánsi	"	96,052	1,679 0 7	1·75	112,907	1,187 2 0	1·05	90,046	1,984 9 7	2·2	74,432	1,652 14 0	2·22
Delhi	"	60,449	1,212 0 8	2·00	75,167	1,312 5 9	1·74	35,392	832 14 4	2·35	58,817	1,279 0 10	2·17
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works ...	"	684	15 12 0	2·34	2,108	24 14 8	1·18	15,849	215 3 2	1·35	8,979	61 14 8	0·69
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals ...	"	33,935	335 1 9	0·99	74,904	1,544 5 3	2·06	31,298	572 9 8*	1·83	60,446	972 11 2	1·61
Lower Satlaj and Chinób Inundation Canals...	"	108,528	1,880 8 2*	1·73	149,143	2,533 3 9	1·69	88,536	1,534 1 8*	1·73	93,361	1,585 2 3	1·69
Indus Inundation Canals	"	115,590	1,843 0 0	1·59	132,818	1,959 0 0	1·47	47,430	757 0 0	1·59	47,319	698 0 0	1·47

* Kharif	1,880 8 2	
Rabbi	1,534 1 8	3,414 9 10
Paid during 1873-74	1,338 10 9	
" " 1874-75	2,075 15 1	3,414 9 10

I. P. WESTMORLAND, *Captain R. E.,*
Controller Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. II.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY.

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Western Jumna Canal.												
Works	20,73,727	3,785	20,77,512	3,09,079	92,282	4,01,361	...	...	...	23,82,806	96,067	24,78,873
Establishment	2,08,490	711	2,09,201	4,65,512	89,415	5,54,927	...	...	...	6,74,002	90,126	7,64,128
Tools and Plant	3,523	...	3,523	10,739	9,083	19,822	...	...	...	14,262	9,083	23,345
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	26,735	— 3,069	23,666	19,468	33,159	52,627	...	...	...	46,203	30,090	76,293
Total ...	23,12,475	1,427	23,13,902	8,04,798	2,23,939	10,28,737	...	...	...	31,17,273	2,25,366	33,42,639
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	23	23	342	115	457	...	...	...	342	138	480
	23,12,475	1,404	23,13,879	8,04,456	2,23,824	10,28,280	...	...	...	31,16,931	2,25,228	33,42,159
Add on account of simple interest ...	32,69,975	1,04,125	33,74,100	90,257	40,623	1,30,880	...	...	...	33,60,232	1,44,748	35,04,980
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,82,450	1,05,529	56,87,979	8,94,713	2,64,447	11,59,160	...	...	...	64,77,163	3,69,976	68,47,139
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.												
Works	1,75,530	...	1,75,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,530	...	1,75,530
Establishment	7,843	...	7,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,843	...	7,843
Tools and Plant	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,83,385	...	1,83,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,01,819	8,268	2,10,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,01,819	8,268	2,10,087
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,85,204	8,293	3,93,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,204	8,293	3,93,497

Bari Doab Canal.												
Works	92,96,683	14,431	93,11,114	11,83,930	1,90,501	13,74,431	...	...	...	1,04,80,613	2,04,932	1,06,85,545
Repairs	1,510	...	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	...	1,510
Establishment	16,62,472	494	16,62,966	4,96,337	1,24,238	6,20,575	...	...	...	21,58,809	1,24,732	22,83,541
Tools and Plant	4,29,971	...	4,29,971	39,255	1,994	41,249	...	...	...	4,69,226	1,994	4,71,220
Profit and Loss	42,833	...	42,833	427	...	427	...	...	...	43,260	...	43,260
Fluctuations in Suspense of Balances	90,959	**—7,682**	83,277	2,10,194	**—23,590**	1,86,604	...	...	...	3,01,153	**— 31,272**	2,69,881
Total ...	1,15,24,428	7,243	1,15,31,671	19,30,143	2,93,143	22,23,286	...	...	...	1,34,54,571	3,00,386	1,37,54,957
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	5,003	1,726	6,729	...	...	...	5,003	1,726	6,729
	1,15,24,428	7,243	1,15,31,671	19,25,140	2,91,417	22,16,557	...	...	...	1,34,49,568	2,98,660	1,37,48,228
Add on account of simple interest ...	85,90,310	5,18,602	91,08,912	1,81,604	93,177	2,74,781	...	...	...	87,71,914	6,11,779	93,83,693
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	2,547	2,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,547	2 547
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,01,14,738	5,28,392	2,06,43,130	21,06,744	3,84,594	24,91,338	...	...	...	2,22,21,482	9,12,986	2,31,34,468
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals.												
Works	3,46,376	...	3,46,376	31,728	...	31,728	...	...	...	3,78,104	...	3,78,104
Establishment	41,574	...	41,574	3,921	...	3,921	...	...	...	45,495	...	45,495
Tools and Plant	12,922	...	12,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,922	...	12,922
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	6,398	**—209**	6,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,398	**— 209**	6,189
Total ...	4,07,270	**—209**	4,07,061	35,649	...	35,649	...	...	...	4,42,919	**—209**	4,42,710
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,07,270	**—209**	4,07,061	35,649	...	35,649	...	...	...	4,42,919	**—209**	4,42,710
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,64,016	18,321	2,82,337	4,939	1,604	6,543	...	...	...	2,68,955	19,925	2,88,880
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,71,286	18,112	6,89,398	40,588	1,604	42,192	...	...	...	7,11,874	19,716	7,31,590
Lower Satlaj and Chinab Inundation Canals.												
Works	93,399	175	93,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,399	175	93,574
Establishment	10,441	20	10,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,441	20	10,461
Tools and Plant	625	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	625
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	733	**—683**	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	**—683**	50
Total ...	1,05,198	**—488**	1,04,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,198	**—488**	1,04,710
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1,05,197	**—488**	1,04,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,197	**—488**	1,04,709
Add on account of simple interest ...	56,988	4,710	61,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,988	4,710	61,698
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,62,185	4,222	1,66,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,185	4,222	1,66,407

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY—*continued.*

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Indus Inundation Canals.												
Works	3,79,322	...	3,79,322	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	4,42,938	...	4,42,938
Establishment	55,658	...	55,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,658	...	55,658
Tools and Plant	670	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	670
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	1,709	197	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709	197	1,906
Total ...	4,37,359	197	4,37,556	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	5,00,975	197	5,01,172
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	63,616	...	63,616
	4,37,359	197	4,37,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,37,359	197	4,37,556
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,08,083	19,681	2,27,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,083	19,681	2,27,764
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,45,442	19,935	6,65,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,442	19,935	6,65,377
Shahpur Canals.												
Works	20,780	...	20,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,780	...	20,780
Establishment	441	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	...	441
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21,221	...	21,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,221	...	21,221
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21,221	...	21,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,221	...	21,221
Add on account of simple interest ...	1,958	955	2,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	955	2,913
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,179	955	24,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,179	955	24,134

SIRHIND CANAL.												
Works	3,111	...	3,111	28,17,133	—3,17,706	24,99,427	14,30,538	-1,61,886	12,68,652	42,50,782	—4,79,592	37,71,190
Establishment	28,619	...	28,619	8,84,678	2,03,120	10,87,798	5,10,854	1,29,376	6,40,230	14,24,151	3,32,496	17,56,647
Tools and Plant	2,666	...	2,666	50,573	8,97,220	9,47,793	27,676	4,55,565	4,83,241	80,915	13,52,785	14,33,700
Profit and Loss	131	...	131	...	...	...	88	...	88	219	...	219
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	1,89,856	1,04,745	2,94,601	94,937	69,711	1,64,648	2,84,793	1,74,456	4,59,249
TOTAL ...	34,527	...	34,527	39,42,240	8,87,379	48,29,619	20,64,093	4,92,766	25,56,859	60,40,860	13,80,145	74,21,005
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	19,088	5,690	24,778	8,624	3,313	11,937	27,712	9,003	36,715
	34,527	...	34,527	39,23,152	8,81,689	48,04,841	20,55,469	4,89,453	25,44,922	60,13,148	13,71,142	73,84,290
Add on account of simple interest ...	19,085	1,553	20,638	2,62,658	2,05,685	4,68,343	...	...	...	2,81,743	2,07,238	4,88,981
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	57,408	57,408	...	3,478	3,478	...	60,886	60,886
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,612	1,553	55,165	41,85,810	11,44,782	53,30,592	20,55,469	4,92,931	25,48,400	62,94,891	16,39,266	79,34,157
SWAT RIVER CANAL.												
Works	402	...	402	357	...	357	...	...	...	759	...	759
Establishment	4,553	...	4,553	51,535	12,530	64,065	...	...	...	56,088	12,530	68,618
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	474	49	523	...	...	...	474	49	523
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,955	...	4,955	52,366	12,579	64,945	...	...	...	57,321	12,579	69,900
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	8	54	62	...	...	...	8	54	62
	4,955	...	4,955	52,358	12,525	64,883	...	...	...	57,313	12,525	69,838
Add on account of simple interest ...	476	223	699	2,371	2,743	5,114	...	...	...	2,847	2,966	5,813
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,431	223	5,654	54,729	15,268	69,997	...	...	...	60,160	15,491	75,651
SPECIAL SURVEY DERAJAT CANALS.												
Works	3,225	3,170	6,395	1,324	— 1,324	...	...	...	...	4,549	1,846	6,395
Establishment	28,613	1,34,736	1,63,349	1,06,551	— 89,784	16,767	...	...	...	1,35,164	44,952	1,80,116
Tools and Plant	427	1,222	1,649	901	— 901	...	...	...	...	1,328	321	1,649
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	16	16	911	— 911	...	...	...	...	911	— 895	16
TOTAL ...	32,265	1,39,144	1,71,409	1,09,687	— 92,920	16,767	...	...	...	1,41,952	46,224	1,88,176
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	128	128	89	— 89	...	...	...	...	89	39	128
	32,265	1,39,016	1,71,281	1,09,598	— 92,831	16,767	...	...	...	1,41,863	46,185	1,88,048
Add on account of simple interest ...	6,342	12,241	18,583	4,573	— 4,573	...	...	...	...	10,915	7,668	18,583
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,607	1,51,257	1,89,864	1,14,171	— 97,404	16,767	...	...	...	1,52,778	53,853	2,06,631

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY—*concluded.*

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Special Survey Lower Bari Doab Canal.												
Works	12,251	...	12,251	2,646	4,893	7,539	...	...	...	14,897	4,893	19,790
Repairs	172	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172
Establishment	97,857	...	97,857	90,805	66,901	1,57,706	...	...	...	1,88,662	66,901	2,55,563
Tools and Plant	1,681	...	1,681	439	941	1,380	...	...	...	2,120	941	3,061
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	1,431	— 1,235	196	...	...	...	1,431	— 1,235	196
Total ...	1,11,961	...	1,11,961	95,321	71,500	1,66,821	...	...	...	2,07,282	71,500	2,78,782
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	4	28	32	...	...	...	4	28	32
	1,11,961	...	1,11,961	95,317	71,478	1,66,789	...	...	...	2,07,278	71,472	2,78,750
Add on account of simple interest ...	15,184	5,039	20,223	4,425	6,198	10,623	...	...	...	19,609	11,237	30,846
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,27,145	5,039	1,32,184	99,742	77,670	1,77,412	...	...	...	2,29,887	82,709	3,09,596
Madhopur Workshops.												
Works	2,31,902	21,996	2,53,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,902	21,996	2,53,898
Establishment	8,465	— 8,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,465	— 8,465	...
Tools and Plant	4,88,266	— 70,388	3,92,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,88,266	— 70,388	3,92,251
	*— 25,627									*— 25,627		
Profit and Loss	2,32,107	—2,32,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,107	—2,32,107	...
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,60,740	—2,88,964	6,46,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,60,740	—2,88,964	6,46,149
	— 25,627									— 25,627		
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	85,269	— 17,486	67,783	...	—	...	...	...	...	85,269	— 17,486	67,783
	8,75,471	—2,71,478	5,78,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,75,471	—2,71,478	5,78,366
	— 25,627									— 25,627		
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,41,912	— 1,70,177	71,735	6,792	— 6,792	...	...	...	...	2,48,704	—1,76,969	71,735
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,91,756	—4,41,655	6,50,101	6,792	— 6,792	...	...	...	...	10,98,548	—4,48,447	6,50,101

I. P. WESTMORLAND, *Captain, R. E.,*
Controller, P. W. Accounts, Punjab.

* *Vide* Accountant General's, Public Works Department, letter No. 69 I, dated 7th May 1874.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
Kharif, 1873.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,373	235	2,608	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	2,08,640	2,08,640
Sugarcane	766	81	847	13 0 0	11,011	0 11 8	38,299	11,799	345	12,144	32 0 0	3,88,544	0 12 0	12,95,147	28,229	848	29,077	34 0 0	9,88,618	0 12 0	32,95,393	46,28,839
Total ...	766	81	847	...	11,011	...	38,299	11,799	345	12,144	...	3,88,544	...	12,95,147	30,602	1,083	31,685	...	9,88,618	...	35,04,033	48,37,479
Class II—																						
Cereals—Rice	9,817	56	9,873	14 0 0	1,38,250	0 16 0	3,45,625	20,947	7	20,954	23 0 0	4,81,965	0 12 0	16,06,550	12,989	2	12,991	25 0 0	3,24,775	0 25 0	5,19,640	24,71,815
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	25	52	77	80 0 0	6,160	0 20 0	12,320	100	111	211	80 0 0	16,880	2 0 0	8,440	384	46	430	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	21,450	42,210
Chillies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	220	329	80 0 0	26,320	0 24 0	43,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,867
Singhara, Water-nuts ...	68	...	168	19 0 0	3,192	0 20 0	6,384	27	...	27	80 0 0	2,160	2 0 0	1,080	141	...	141	80 0 0	11,280	1 0 0	11,280	18,744
Melons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	32	80 0 0	2,560	2 0 0	1,280	23	14	37	80 0 0	2,960	1 0 0	2,960	4,240
Drugs—Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8 0 0	24	0 8 0	120	25	3	28	10 0 0	280	0 8 0	1,400	1,520
Total ...	10,010	108	10,118	...	1,47,602	...	3,64,329	21,199	357	21,556	...	5,29,909	...	16,61,337	13,562	65	13,627	...	3,39,295	...	5,56,730	25,82,396
Class III—																						
Fibres—Cotton	511	643	1,154	6 0 0	6,924	0 2 12	1,00,713	41,404	1,439	42,843	4 0 0	1,71,372	0 3 0	22,84,960	10,403	406	10,809	3 0 0	32,430	0 3 0	4,32,400	28,18,073
Dyes—Indigo	1,272	54	1,326	0 4 0	133	Rs. 3 per seer.	15,960	10,312	94	10,406	0 5 3	1,349	0 0 8	1,07,920	426	7	433	7 0 0	3,031	Rs. 45 per md.	1,36,395	2,60,275
Oil-seeds—Toria	26	59	85	4 0 0	340	0 22 0	618	9	10	19	12 0 0	228	0 26 0	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968
Fodders—Lucerne grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	49	143	40 0 0	5,680	2 20 0	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272
Total ...	1,809	756	2,565	...	7,397	...	1,17,291	51,819	1,592	53,411	...	1,78,629	...	23,95,502	10,829	413	11,242	...	35,461	...	5,68,795	30,81,588
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Maize	294	8	302	8 0 0	2,416	0 29 0	3,332	157	149	306	28 0 0	7,038	0 32 0	8,797	41	6	47	20 0 0	940	0 30 0	1,253	13,382
Jowar (great millet) ...	95	16	111	7 0 0	777	0 29 0	1,054	4,866	432	5,298	19 0 0	1,00,662	0 32 0	1,25,827	2,313	68	2,381	10 0 0	23,800	0 30 0	31,733	1,58,614
Mundwa	35	20	55	5 0 0	275	1 0 0	275	17	7	24	12 0 0	288	0 35 0	329	73	10	83	12 0 0	996	0 25 0	1,594	2,198
Bajra (Spiked millet) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	16	184	19 0 0	3,506	0 26 0	5,394	81	4	85	12 0 0	1,020	0 30 0	1,360	6,754
Kangni (Italian millet)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	18 0 0	234	0 18 0	520	56	9	65	5 0 0	325	0 20 0	650	1,170
Gwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	31	627	12 0 0	7,524	0 38 0	7,920	67	3	70	22 0 0	1,540	0 26 0	2,369	10,289
Chena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	19 0 0	19	0 31 0	24	9	1	10	12 0 0	120	0 20 0	240	264
Mixed grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	18 0 0	54	0 32 0	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Carried over ...	424	44	468	...	3,468	...	4,661	5,820	636	6,456	...	1,19,325	...	1,48,873	2,640	101	2,741	...	28,741	...	39,199	1,92,738
	12,585	945	13,530	...	1,66,010	...	5,19,919	84,817	2,294	87,111	...	10,97,032	...	53,51,986	54,993	1,561	56,554	...	13,63,374	...	46,29,558	1,05,01,463

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74,—Form No. VII.—*concluded.*

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	12,585	945	13,530	...	1,66,010	...	5,19,919	84,817	2,294	87,111	...	10,97,082	...	53,51,986	54,993	1,561	56,554	...	13,63,374	...	46,29,558	1,05,01,463
	424	44	468	...	3,468	...	4,661	5,820	636	6,456	...	1,19,325	...	1,48,878	2,640	101	2,741	...	28,741	...	39,199	1,92,738
Class IV—concluded.																						
Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	33	9 0 0	297	0 12 0	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990
Pulses—Mash, Oord ...	5	...	5	4 0 0	20	0 22 0	36	87	...	87	18 0 0	1,566	0 22 0	2,847	22	...	22	12 0 0	264	0 25 0	422	3,305
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	18 0 0	36	0 32 0	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Mote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	36	18 0 0	648	0 32 0	810	46	1	47	10 0 0	470	0 20 0	940	1,750
Lobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12 0 0	24	0 20 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Fibres—Hemp	50	...	50	5 0 0	250	0 10 0	1,000	132	12	144	12 0 0	1,728	0 8 0	8,640	20	2	22	5 0 0	110	0 10 0	440	10,080
Fodder—Country grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	60 0 0	2,220	5 0 0	444	444
Fallow lands	...	1,076	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	2,181	2,181	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,026	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	479	1,120	1,599	...	3,738	...	5,697	6,105	2,836	8,941	...	1,23,624	...	1,62,258	2,765	1,130	3,895	...	31,805	...	41,445	2,09,400
Total Kharif, 1873 ...	13,064	2,065	15,129	...	1,69,748	...	5,25,616	90,922	5,130	96,052	...	12,20,706	...	55,14,244	57,758	2,691	60,449	...	13,95,179	...	46,71,003	1,07,10,863
Rabi, 1873-74.																						
Class I—																						
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	34 0 0	476	0 12 0	1,587	1,587
Gardens	127	33	160	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	12,880	795	187	982	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	78,720	39	2	41	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	3,360	94,960
Total ...	127	33	160	...	...	...	12,880	795	187	982	...	...	...	78,720	52	3	55	...	476	...	4,947	96,547
Class II—																						
Drugs—Tobacco	27	40	67	9 0 0	603	0 8 0	3,015	341	711	1,052	8 0 0	8,416	0 8 0	42,080	1	7	8	10 0 0	80	0 8 0	440	45,535
Poppy	5	2	7	2 0 0	14	0 8 0	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Spices—Ajwain, *Ptychotis* ...	16	...	16	4 0 0	64	0 8 0	320	118	53	171	5 0 0	855	0 9 0	3,800	84	1	85	6 0 0	510	0 8 0	2,550	6,670
Dhania, Coriander-seed....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	452	744	70 0 0	52,080	0 20 0	1,04,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,160
Hollown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	70 0 0	1,120	0 13 0	3,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,446
Chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	70 0 0	350	0 25 0	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
Saunfani-seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 0 0	5	0 10 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Vegetables—Singhara, (water-nuts)... ...	13	...	13	19 0 0	247	0 20 0	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	91	161	80 0 0	12,880	2 0 0	6,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,410
Methi, *Trigonella* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	61	585	5 0 0	2,925	0 10 0	11,700	351	58	409	40 0 0	1,636	0 8 0	8,180	19,880
Melons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	49	134	80 0 0	10,720	2 0 0	5,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5360
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	116	209	80 0 0	16,720	3 0 0	5,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,530
Garlic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	70 0 0	350	0 20 0	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Miscellaneous	44	26	70	80 0 0	5,600	0 20 0	11,200	60	74	134	80 0 0	10,560	2 0 0	5,280	221	42	263	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	13,050	29,530
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	657	108	765	...	2,226	...	24,220	2,28,408

Barley	1,831	526	1,449	18 0 0	26,238	0 29 0	37,842	2,243	781	3,024	9 0 0	4,82,975	0 24 8	8,55,098	26,002	2,901	22,003	20 0 0	4,40,120	0 22 0	8,00,218	3,020		
Gram ...	857	18	875	17 0 0	14,875	0 29 0	20,169	9,209	52	9,261	9 0 0	3,507	0 32 8	41,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,35,799		
Chena ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20	15 0 0	83,349	0 29 8	1,13,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,884		
Mixed grains—Barley and gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	49	1,452	9 0 0	300	0 30 0	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,184		
Do. and Mussoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	112	9 0 0	13,068	0 31 0	16,865	4,744	106	4,850	20 0 0	97,000	0 27 0	1,43,704	400		
Wheat and gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	2	2,216	9 0 0	1,008	0 30 0	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,569		
Oil seeds—Toria ...	2	...	2	7 0 0	14	0 22 0	25	10	4	14	12 0 0	19,944	0 26 0	30,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344		
Mustard ...	6	14	20	7 0 0	140	0 18 8	303	277	34	311	8 0 0	168	0 20 0	336	12	1	13	8 0 0	104	0 15 0	277	30,688		
Linseed ...	29	...	29	4 0 0	116	0 12 0	387	...	...	...	...	2,488	0 22 0	4,523	6	3	9	8 0 0	72	0 15 0	192	638		
Pulses—Masur ...	447	25	472	12 0 0	5,664	0 30 0	7,552	693	21	714	28 0 0	19,992	0 28 0	28,560	31	14	45	10 0 0	450	0 20 0	900	5,018		
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	30 0 0	390	0 20 0	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387		
Dyes—Safflower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	1 0 0	11	0 2 0	220	2	...	2	1 0 0	2	0 2 0	40	37,012		
Vegetable—Methi, *Trigonella* ...	91	42	133	7 0 0	931	0 25 0	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780		
																						260		
																						1,489		
TOTAL ...	7,188	2,305	9,493	...	1,53,574	...	2,80,083	70,113	6,213	76,326	...	6,33,531	...	10,73,193	24,803	2,125	26,928	...	5,37,748	...	9,45,331	22,98,647		
Class IV—																								
Fodder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Charri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	77	463	60 0 0	27,660	3 0 0	9,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,220		
Country grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,973	7,973	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	60 0 0	2,460	5 0 0	492	492		
Serabi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	7,261	7,261	...	...	...	...	...		
Fallow lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	341	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	9,135	9,521	...	27,660	...	9,220	42	7,602	7,644	...	2,460	...	492	9,712		
Class V—																								
Fallow lands ...	4,811	42	4,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL RABBI, 1873-74 ...	12,231	2,448	14,679	...	1,60,102	...	3,08,062	72,895	17,151	90,046	...	7,78,172	...	13,50,222	25,554	9,838	35,392	...	5,42,910	...	9,74,990	26,33,274		
TOTAL KHARIF, 1873 ...	13,064	2,065	15,129	...	1,69,748	...	5,25,616	90,922	5,130	96,052	...	12,20,706	...	55,14,244	57,758	2,691	60,449	...	13,95,179	...	46,71,003	1,07,10,863		
GRAND TOTAL, 1873-74 ...	25,295	4,513	29,808	...	3,29,850	...	8,33,678	1,63,817	22,281	1,86,098	...	19,98,878	...	68,64,466	83,312	12,529	95,841	...	19,38,089	...	56,45,993	1,33,44,137		
GRAND TOTAL, 1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,79,049		

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—FORM No. VII.

STATEMENT OF ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Nature of Crops.	1st Division Bari Doab Canal.		2nd Division.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in Bázár per rupee.	Total value.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
Kharif, 1873-74.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I—											
Sugarcane	4,806	58	4,976	465	9,782	523	10,305	26 0 0	2,67,930 0 0	0 14 0	7,65,515
Total ...	4,806	58	4,976	465	9,782	523	10,305	...	...	...	7,65,515
Class II—											
Gardens	...	...	100	10	100	10	110	...	66 per acre.	...	7,260
Rice	9,868	1	22,659	354	32,527	355	32,882	23 0 0	7,26,286 0 0	0 32 0	9,07,857
Total ...	9,868	1	22,759	364	32,627	365	32,992	...	...	...	9,15,117
Class III—											
Orchards	51	...	821	58	872	58	930	...	66 per acre.	...	61,380
Fibres—Cotton	1,034	30	23,881	2,923	24,915	2,953	27,868	9 0 0	2,50,812 0 0	0 10 0	62,704
Hemp	...	...	122	14	122	14	136	3 0 0	408 0 0	0 9 0	1,613
Oil seeds—Til	...	...	234	48	234	48	282	2 0 0	484 0 0	0 13 0	1,258
Miscellaneous vegetables	...	...	956	337	956	337	1,293	...	36 per acre.	...	46,548
Total ...	1,085	30	26,014	3,380	27,099	3,410	30,509	...	...	...	1,73,503
Class IV—											
Jowár (great millet)	1,235	28	5,738	615	6,973	643	7,616	17 0 0	44,472 0 0	0 34 0	52,552
Kangni (Italian millet)	...	...	516	150	516	150	666	20 0 0	13,320 0 0	0 32 0	16,650
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	9,451	1,871	9,451	1,871	11,322	28 0 0	3,17,016 0 0	0 32 0	3,96,270
Miscellaneous crops	...	...	6,547	138	6,547	138	6,685	15 0 0	1,00,275 0 0	0 32 0	1,25,344
Fallow lands	...	...	792	26	792	26	818	0/12/0 & 0/6/0 per acre		...	460
Total ...	1,235	28	23,044	2,800	24,279	2,828	27,107	...	...	...	5,91,276
Total Kharif, 1873-74 ...	16,994	117	76.793	7,009	93,787	7,126	1,00,913	...	...	...	24,45,411

RABBI, 1873-74.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I.—											
Sugarcane	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	26 0 0	26 0 0	0 14 0	75
TOTAL ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	75
Class II.—											
Gardens	65	1	104	...	169	1	170	...	66 per acre.		11,154
Rice	...	...	50	29	50	29	79	...	...	0 32 0	57
TOTAL ...	65	1	154	29	219	30	249	...	...	...	11,211
Class III.—											
Orchards	...	...	807	57	807	57	864	...	66 per acre.	...	57,024
Wheat	3,514	62	76,919	14,236	80,433	14,298	94,731	20 0 0	18 94,620 0 0	0 27 0	7,01,727
Barley	2,501	...	1,639	168	4,140	168	4,308	14 0 0	60,312 0 0	1 0 0	60,312
Oil seeds—Linseed	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	1 20 0	6 0 0	0 18 0	13
Saru, *Sinapis Juncea*	...	...	443	188	443	188	631	5 0 0	3,155 0 0	0 23 0	5,461
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and spices—Poppies	...	...	568	105	568	105	673	3 0 0	2,019 0 0	0 4 0	20,190
Tobacco	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	35 0 0	140 0 0	0 10 0	560
Tukhmbalanga	...	...	2,819	255	2,819	255	3,074	15 0 0	46 110 0 0	0 30 0	1,537
Miscellaneous vegetables	...	...	539	221	539	221	760	...	36 per acre.	...	27,396
TOTAL ...	6,015	62	83,738	15,234	89,753	15,296	1,05,049	...	...	...	8,74,220
Class IV.—											
Gram	4,824	2	4,387	53	9,211	55	9,266	18 0 0	1,66,788 0 0	0 35 0	1,90,615
Massúr	...	...	380	7	380	7	387	5 0 0	1,935 0 0	0 32 0	1,419
Fodder—Singi (*Medicago*)	...	...	13,322	666	13,322	666	13,988	...	14 per acre.	...	1,95,832
Fallow lands	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	0/12/0 & 0/6/0 per acre.		...	12
Miscellaneous crops	...	...	2,180	91	2,180	91	2,271	15 0 0	34,080 0 0	0 32 0	42,663
TOTAL ...	4,824	2	20,291	817	25,115	819	25,934	...	...	...	4,30,541
TOTAL RABBI, 1873-74 ...	10,904	65	1,04,184	16,080	1,15,088	16,145	1,31,233	...	...	...	13,16,047
GRAND TOTAL BOTH CROPS ...	27,898	182	1,80,977	23,089	2,08,875	23,271	2,32,146	...	...	...	37,61,458

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Appendix B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA IRRIGATED IN EACH CIVIL DISTRICT AND NATIVE STATE, COMPARED IN EACH CANAL DIVISION WITH THE AMOUNT OF WATER-RATE ASSESSED IN CASH, REMISSIONS AND FREE GRANTS, FEES PAYABLE TO LAMBARDARS AND PATWARIS, AND WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE.

Canal Districts and Native States.	Districts.	Nature of Crops and Canal Divisions.	Number of villages.	Area irrigated in acres. Class I. Flow.	Class I. Lift.	Class II. Flow.	Class II. Lift.	Class III. Flow.	Class III. Lift.	Class IV. Flow.	Class IV. Lift.	Total. Flow.	Total. Lift.	Grand Total.	Water-rate. Class I. Flow.	Class I. Lift.	Class II. Flow.	Class II. Lift.	Class III. Flow.	Class III. Lift.	Class IV. Flow.	Class IV. Lift.	Total. Flow.	Total. Lift.	Grand Total.	Remissions and Free Grants. Area.	Amount.	Net amount to be realized.	Fees on Collection. Fees to Lambardars.	Fees to Patwaris.	Total.	Water-advantage rate.
	Gurdaspur	Kharif, 1873-74. 1st Division B. D. C.	273	4,806	58	9,868	1	1,085	30	1,235	28	16,994	117	17,111	28,839	174	46,873	2	2,714	37	1,810	21	80,236	234	80,470	47	236	80,234	2,409	1,603	4,012	19,509
	" ...	2nd ditto ...	55	240	15	1,548	1	93	12	440	10	2,321	36	2,357	1,439	39	7,353	3	23	15	648	8	9,672	65	9,737	...	...	9,737	279	97	376	2,260
		Total ...	328	5,046	71	11,416	2	1,178	42	1,675	38	19,315	153	19,468	30,278	213	54,226	5	2,946	52	2,458	29	89,908	299	90,207	47	236	89,971	2,688	1,700	4,388	21,769
	Umritsur...	2nd Division B. D. C.	377	3,281	234	14,460	122	8,364	675	9,677	610	35,782	1,641	37,423	19,683	701	68,687	288	20,910	844	14,198	454	1,23,478	2,287	1,25,765	34	91	1,25,674	3,592	2,223	5,815	28,508
	Lahore ...	Ditto ditto ...	291	1,455	218	6,751	241	17,557	2,693	12,927	2,180	38,690	5,332	44,022	8,733	654	32,065	573	43,893	3,366	19,126	1,629	1,03,817 *2,674	6,222 ...	1,10,039 2,674	...	...	1,12,713	3,214	1,607	4,821	33,004
		Total Kharif ...	996	9,782	523	32,627	365	27,099	3,410	24,279	2,828	93,787	7,126	1,00,913	58,694	1,568	1,54,978	866	67,749	4,262	35,782	2,112	3,19,877	8,808	3,28,685	81	327	3,28,358	9,494	5,530	15,024	83,281
		Rabbi, 1873-74.																														
	Gurdaspur	1st Division B. D. C.	244	...	...	65	1	6,015	62	4,824	2	10,904	65	10,969	...	...	310	1	15,037	77	5,899	2	21,246	80	21,326	40	101	21,225	637	424	1,061	9,835
	" ...	2nd ditto ...	58	...	...	8	13	1,667	133	779	25	2,454	171	2,625	...	...	40	30	4,167	167	1,168	19	5,375	216	5,591	...	...	5,591	151	82	233	2,196
		Total ...	302	...	...	73	14	7,682	195	5,603	27	13,358	236	13,594	...	...	350	31	19,204	244	7,067	21	26,621	296	26,917	40	101	26,816	788	506	1,294	12,031
	Umritsur...	2nd Division B. D. C.	380	1	...	113	10	42,176	3,494	13,086	369	55,376	3,873	59,249	6	...	534	23	1,05,441	4,367	19,619	277	1,25,660	4,667	1,30,267	59	129	1,30,138	3,702	2,347	6,049	43,406
	Lahore ...	Ditto ditto ...	280	...	...	33	6	39,895	11,607	6,426	423	46,354	12,036	58,390	...	...	155	15	99,738	14,509	9,634	316	1,09,527 *2,608	14,840 ...	1,24,367 2,608	...	...	1,26,975	3,507	2,299	5,806	40,670
		Total Rabbi ...	962	1	...	219	30	89,753	15,296	25,115	819	1,15,088	16,145	1,31,233	6	...	1,039	69	2,24,383	19,120	36,320	614	2,64,356	19,803	2,84,159	99	230	2,83,929	7,997	5,152	13,149	96,107
		Grand Total ...	1,958	9,783	523	32,847	395	1,16,852	18,706	49,394	3,647	2,08,876	23,271	2,32,147	58,700	1,568	1,56,017	935	2,92,132	23,382	72,102	2,726	5,84,233	28,611	6,12,844	180	557	6,12,287	17,491	10,682	28,173	1,79,388
	1st Division Bari Doab Canal.																															
	Kharif, 1873-74 ...	... ...	273	4,806	58	9,868	1	1,085	30	1,235	28	16,994	117	17,111	28,839	174	46,873	2	2,714	37	1,810	21	80,236	234	80,470	47	236	80,234	2,409	1,603	4,012	19,509
	Rabbi, 1873-74 ...	... ...	244	...	...	65	1	6,015	62	4,824	2	10,904	65	10,969	...	...	310	1	15,037	77	5,899	2	21,246	80	21,326	40	101	21,225	637	424	1,061	9,835
		Total ...	517	4,806	58	9,933	2	7,100	92	6,059	30	27,898	182	28,080	28,839	174	47,183	3	17,751	114	7,709	23	1,01,482	314	1,01,796	87	337	1,01,459	3,046	2,027	5,073	29,344
	2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.																															
	Kharif, 1873-74 ...	... ...	722	4,976	465	22,759	364	26,014	3,380	23,044	2,800	76,793	7,009	83,802	29,855	1,394	1,08,105	864	65,035	4,225	33,972	2,091	2,39,641	8,574	2,48,215	34	91	2,48,124	7,085	3,927	11,012	63,772
	Rabbi, 1873-74 ...	... ...	718	1	...	154	29	83,738	15,234	20,291	817	1,04,184	16,080	1,20,264	6	...	729	68	2,09,346	19,043	30,421	612	2,43,110	19,723	2,62,833	59	129	2,62,704	7,360	4,728	12,088	86,272
		Total ...	1,441	4,977	465	22,913	393	1,09,752	18,614	43,335	3,617	1,80,977	23,089	2,04,066	29,861	1,394	1,08,834	932	2,74,381	23,268	64,393	2,703	4,82,751	28,297	5,11,048	93	220	5,10,828	14,445	8,655	23,100	1,50,044
		Grand Total ...	1,958	9,783	523	32,846	395	1,16,852	18,706	49,394	3,647	2,08,875	23,271	2,32,146	58,700	1,568	1,56,017	935	2,92,132	23,382	72,102	2,726	5,84,233	28,611	6,12,844	180	557	6,12,287	17,491	10,682	28,173	1,79,388
				10,306		33,241		1,35,558		53,041					60,268		1,58,952		3,15,514		74,828										

	Kharif. Rs.	Rabbi. Rs.
For Lahore City Rajbaha	2,500	2,500
Miscellaneous water-rate	174	108
	2,674*	2,608†

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Form No. VII.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CROPS IRRIGATED, WITH ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING 1873-74.

NATURE OF CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazár per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE.
	Area in acres.			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
KHARIF CROP.							
Class I.—							
Sugarcane	2,911	212	3,123	16 0 0	49,976 0 0	0 10 3	19,598
Class II.—							
Rice	6,242	105	6,347	10 0 0	63,476 0 0	0 32 0	79,945
Gardens	346	364	710	Rs. 200 per acre.		...	1,42,081
TOTAL ...	6,588	469	7,057	...	...	...	2,22,026
Class III.—							
Cotton	14,828	6,854	21,682	2 0 0	43,364 0 0	0 9 8	1,82,546
Hemp	2	14	16	5 0 0	80 0 0	0 10 0	320
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices { Indigo ...	25,785	1,856	27,641	0 12 0	8,292 0 0	Rs. 70 per md.	5,80,440
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices { Chillies ...	2	4	6	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 5 0	288
Oil seeds—Till	4,411	1,281	5,692	6 0 0	34,152 0 0	0 11 0	1,26,950
Vegetables	14	69	83	Rs. 34 per acre.		...	2,822
TOTAL ...	45,042	10,078	55,120	...	...	...	8,93,366
Class IV.—							
Jowar	22,211	12,038	34,249	6 0 0	2,05,500 0 0	0 27 0	3,06,712
Bajra	4,256	2,696	6,952	5 0 0	34,760 0 0	0 25 0	55,789
Kangni	22	26	48	5 0 0	240 0 0	0 26 0	367
Maize	23	70	93	10 0 0	930 0 0	0 22 8	1,650
Miscellaneous	1,541	345	1,886	About Rs. 7 per acre.		...	14,011
TOTAL ...	28,053	15,175	43,228	...	...	...	3,78,529
TOTAL KHARIF ...	82,594	25,934	1,08,528	...	...	...	15,13,519
RABBI CROP.							
Class III.—							
Wheat	50,397	12,991	63,388	9 0 0	5,70,492 0 0	0 21 0	10,78,437
Barley	595	298	893	9 0 0	8,037 0 0	0 26 8	1,216
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Tobacco ...	70	57	127	8 0 0	1,016 0 0	0 14 12	2,140
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Poppies ...	3	3	6	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 1 4	1,142
Mustard	145	13	158	5 0 0	790 0 0	0 14 12	2,139
Turnips	11,567	3,465	15,032	Rs. 25 per acre.		...	3,75,800
Vegetables	10	24	34	„ 90 „ „		...	2,380
Carrots	6	4	10	„ 30 „ „		...	300
TOTAL ...	62,793	16,855	79,648	...	...	...	14,63,554
Class IV.—							
Gram	2,407	246	2,653	6 0 0	15,918 0 0	0 22 0	28,895
Miscellaneous	3,714	842	4,556	About Rs. 9 per acre.		...	43,273
Fallow lands	1,590	89	1,679	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,711	1,177	8,888	...	...	...	72,168
TOTAL RABBI ...	70,504	18,032	88,536	...	...	...	15,35,722
GRAND TOTAL, BOTH CROPS	1,53,098	43,966	1,97,064	...	...	...	30,49,241

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.

Nature of Crop.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Area irrigated. Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total Produce.	Average rate per rupee.	Total Value of Produce.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
KHARIF.								
Class I.—								
Sugarcane	16·95	.....	16·95	80 0 0	1,356 0 0	2 0 0	678 0 0	
Class II.—								
Gardens	342·82	18·25	361·07	30 0 0	10,832 4 0	0 20 0	21,664 3 2	
Cereals—Rice	8,344·98	5·57	8,350·55	12 0 0	1,00,206 24 0	0 11 0	3,64,387 10 2	
TOTAL ...	8,687·80	23·82	8,711·62	...	.....	...	3,86,051 13 4	
Class III.—								
Fibres—Cotton	25,646·89	2,198·64	27,845·53	2 0 0	55,691 2 6	0 2 4	9,90,063 4 5	
Dyes—Indigo	18,897·15	111·94	19,009·09	0 20 0	9,504 21 12	0 12 0	5,06,909 0 0	
" Mehndi	15·16	.....	15·16	1 0 0	15 6 6	0 7 0	86 10 0	
Drugs and Spices—(Chillies)	29·07	4·67	33·74	4 0 0	134 38 6	0 4 0	1,349 9 6	
Oil seed—(*Til, Sesamum*)	1,293·13	105·84	1,398·97	5 0 0	6,994 34 0	0 9 0	31,099 3 7	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	317·94	68·41	386·35	30 0 0	11,590 20 0	0 35 0	13,246 4 6	
TOTAL ...	46,199·34	2,489·50	48,688·84	...	.....	...	15,42,754 0 0	

Class IV—							
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	28,455·12	6,239·07	34,694·19	10 0 0	3,46,941 36 0	0 28 0	4,95,631 4 6
Bájrá (spiked do.)	11,958·64	1,695·09	13,653·73	10 0 0	1,36,537 12 0	0 22 0	2,48,249 10 2
Sawánk	358·63	47·75	406·38	10 0 0	4,063 32 0	0 20 0	8,127 9 7
China	172·92	127·19	300·11	5 0 0	1,500 22 0	0 12 0	5,001 13 4
Pulses—Moth	147·97	3·52	151·49	6 0 0	908 37 9	0 20 0	1,817 14 0
Mung	141·02	1·98	143·00	6 0 0	858 0 0	0 17 0	2,018 13 2
Grass	7,859·83	145·21	8,065·04	100 0 0	8,00,504 0 0	2 20 0	3,20,201 9 7
Waste	663·62	154·65	818·27	...	.....	...	.....
TOTAL ...	49,757·75	8,414·46	58,172·21	...	.....	...	10,81,048 10 4
TOTAL KHARIF ...	1,04,661·84	10,927·78	1,15,589·62	...	.....	...	30,10,532 7 8
RABBI.							
Class III—							
Cereals—Wheat	41,088·22	1,549·67	42,637·89	16 0 0	6,82,206 9 9	0 15 0	18,19,216 10 2
Oil-seed, Sarson (*Sinapis Campestris*)	2,441·65	0·13	2,444·78	8 0 0	19,558 9 9	0 15 0	52,155 4 10
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Poppies	0·64	19·11	19·75	5 0 0	98 30 0	0 1 4	316 0 0
Tobacco	1,006·90	70·51	1,077·41	10 0 0	10,774 4 0	0 4 0	1,07,741 0 0
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	343·01	83·54	426·55	50 0 0	21,327 20 0	1 0 0	21,327 8 0
TOTAL ...	44,883·42	1,722·96	46,606·38	...	.....	...	20,00,756 7 0
Class IV—							
Pulses—Gram	330·78	...	330·78	20 0 0	6,615 24 0	0 22 0	12,028 5 9
Mutter (Peas)	493·38	...	493·38	20 0 0	9,867 24 0	0 27 0	14,618 10 8
TOTAL ...	824·16	...	824·16	...	.....	...	26,647 0 5
TOTAL RABBI ...	45,707·58	1,722·96	47,430·54	...	.....	...	20,27,403 7 5
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,50,369·42	12,650·74	1,63,020·16	...	.....	...	50,37,935 15 1

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAYS.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	858	957,623	29,48,829	19,77,273	9,71,556
South Indian	186	162,852	5,05,197	2,97,371	2,07,826
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266¼	1,644,380	74,98,045	50,98,305	23,99,740
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	428½	422,138	20,06,793	14,34,581	5,72,212
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	2,871,860	1,34,88,322	53,70,838	81,17,484
" Jubbulpore Line	223¾	218,278	8,49,369	4,80,937	3,68,432
Eastern Bengal	158¼	276,653	19,37,299	9,95,119	9,42,180
Oudh and Rohilkhund	540	310,714	10,51,286	7,27,483	3,23,803
Punjab and Delhi	553¾	554,007	29,47,150	21,41,755*a*	8,05,395
Sindh	105¼	75,740	43,654	36,512	7,142
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	18,380	38,086	30,337	7,749
Nulhatee (State)	27¼	16,647	1,51,659	1,21,889	29,770
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	90	60,287	2,57,096	1,83,889	73,207
" Agra " "	128	75,456	...	...	...
Khamgaon *b* "	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *b* "	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar "	37	22,771	72,796	55,123	17,673
Wurdah Valley *c* "	18	836	3,872	10,219	—6,347
Nizam's *b* "	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,928	7,688,622	3,37,99,453	1,89,61,631	1,48,37,822

a.—Exclusive of rain damage repairs amounting to Rs. 80,589-13-4 for the half-year.

b.—Accounts not received.

c.—The line was open for public traffic from 21st November to 31st December 1874.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	11,99,779	16,37,263	11,669	...	1,00,118	29,48,829
South Indian	2,83,751	2,08,065	3,155	...	10,226	5,05,197
Great Indian Peninsula	22,01,269	51,52,891	16,224	...	1,27,661	74,98,045
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	10,11,602	9,36,543	11,518	...	47,130	20,06,793
East Indian, Main Line	39,51,704	91,09,986	25,143	76,827	3,24,662	1,34,88,322
" Jubbulpore Line	3,43,104	4,34,950	1,577	...	69,738	8,49,369
Eastern Bengal	5,10,360	11,37,242	2,838	2,23,185	63,674	19,37,299
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,74,989	4,59,772	2,705	...	13,820	10,51,286
Punjab and Delhi	9,89,858	11,36,646	5,443	3,44,731	1,11,946	29,47,150
Sindh	61,093	2,87,628			9,805	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	26,041	10,709	128	...	6,776	43,654
Nulhatee (State)	22,436	15,036	583	...	31	38,086
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	59,913	70,488	572	...	20,686	1,51,659
" Agra " "	89,164	1,59,107	1,804	...	7,021	2,57,096
Khamgaon *a* "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *a* "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar "	24,688	44,156	357	...	3,595	72,796
Wurdah Valley "	817	2,685	...	...	370	3,872
Nizam's *a* "	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,13,50,568	2,08,03,167	83,716	6,44,743	9,17,259	3,37,99,453

a.—Accounts not received.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous comprising parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15·00	6,845	60,368	6·50	25,014	55,835	3·50	1,078,700	8,57,373	2·0	292,029	1,18,790	1,402,588	10,92,366	96	1,515	1,05,898	11,99,779	...	11,99,779
South Indian	12·00	1,285	4,040	5·00	7,430	7,293	...	...	...	2·0	769,317	2,60,897	778,032	2,72,612a	1	25	11,114	2,83,751	...	2,83,751
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	14,946	1,96,225	9·0	60,525	2,66,538	4·0	167,405	4,68,829	2·5&3·0	1,293,833	9,82,200	1,536,709	19,13,792	47,080g	5,020	2,82,457	22,01,269	...	22,01,269
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	9,743	25,761	7·0	76,191	56,882	...	...	...	3·0	1,748,352	8,41,122	1,834,286	9,23,765	2,364	17,001	70,846	10,11,612	10b	10,11,602
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	21,475	2,12,843	9·0	44,933	1,66,831	4·5	192,595	1,70,958	3·0	2,586,573	29,57,743	2,845,576	35,08,375	4,651	19,926	4,23,646	39,51,947	243b	39,51,704
" Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	1,533	26,322	9·0	2,609	20,354	4·5	1,877	8,741	3·0	104,986	2,13,420	111,005	2,68,837	...	...	74,267	3,43,104	...	3,43,104
Eastern Bengal	12·00	15,790	20,957	6·0	27,569	18,483	4·5	165,454	1,09,625	3·0	537,061	2,99,852	745,874	4,48,917	1,296	8,350	53,093	5,10,360	...	5,10,360
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	...	...	...	9·0	9,076c	26,555c	...	...	...	2·0	1,017,320c	5,02,327c	1,026,396	5,28,882	...	...	46,107	5,74,989	...	5,74,989
Punjab and Delhi ...	18·00	7,006	52,485	9·0	14,843	50,185	4·5	9,272	16,942	3·0	1,007,356	7,43,150	1,038,477	8,62,762	...	...	1,27,096	9,89,858	...	9,89,858
Sindh	14·49	871	5,212	7·25	1,478	3,776	...	...	...	3·62	32,636	44,048	34,985	53,036	...	...	8,057	61,093	...	61,093
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	9·0	1,597c	962c	...	...	...	2·67	201,130c	24,414c	202,727	25,376	...	...	665	26,041	...	26,041
Nulhatee (State)	28·00	295	1,010	14·0	340	652	7·0	1,823	1,755	4·57	28,448	15,227	30,906	18,644	...	...	3,792	22,436	...	22,436
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	10·51d	632	1,025	5·26d	1,222	1,048	2·05d	29,710	11,275	1·30d	215,365	43,676	246,929	57,024	2	63	2,826	59,913	...	59,913
" Agra " "	10·98d	473	2,018	5·43d	1,513	3,053	...	...	...	2·02d	127,852	77,993	129,838	83,064	2	60	6,040	89,164	...	89,164
Khamgaon (State) f ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee f "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar "	12·00e	419	901	4·50e	1,523	1,072	...	...	...	2·25e	54,317	20,035	56,259	22,008	...	...	2,680	24,688	...	24,688
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	18·00	60	88	9·00	101	79	4·00	262	104	3·0&2·5	1,892	464	2,315	735	...	...	82	817	...	817
Nizam's f " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	81,373	6,09,255	...	275,964	6,79,598	...	1,647,098	16,45,602	...	10,018,467	71,45,358	12,022,902	1,00,80,195	55,492	51,960	12,18,666	1,13,50,821	253	1,13,50,568

a.—Includes Rs. 382 derived from the conveyance of Troops by Special Trains.
b.—Irrecoverable outstandings.
c.—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class;" but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads.
d.—Average mileage fare.
e.—Average fare per mile on 40 miles.
f.—Accounts not received.
g.—Equivalents of season tickets.

No. IV.
DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,321,213	15,77,175	525,172	42,350	181,129	6,030	...	...	11,708	16,37,263	...	16,37,263
South Indian	3,365,932	1,87,758	1,263	163	589,109	19,239	...	...	905	2,08,065	...	2,08,065
Great Indian Peninsula	68,553,981	48,34,557	1,012,682	97,152	436,531	19,281	...	...	2,01,901a	51,52,891	..	51,52,891
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,726,229	8,52,087	276,040	22,208	234,396	9,767	160,498	4,380	48,156b	9,36,598	55c	9,36,543
East Indian, Main Line	151,984,919	74,54,847	4,971,874	3,80,693	563,499	11,764	40,174,344	12,42,716	21,041	91,11,061	1,075c	91,09,986
" Jubbulpore Line	8,490,029	4,17,072	105,587	8,797	3,897	114	309,496	8,675	292	4,34,950	...	4,34,950
Eastern Bengal	17,508,887	11,10,953	64,857	4,729	36,100	1,053	369,794	17,345	3,162	11,37,242	...	11,37,242
Oudh and Rohilkhund	7,795,498	4,21,550	218,560	17,562	603,839	17,972	24,751	736	1,952	4,59,772	...	4,59,772
Punjab and Delhi	19,064,184	10,01,110	882,198	77,208	...	...	1,650,324	55,223	3,105	11,36,646	...	11,36,646
Sindh	4,474,561	2,64,157	259,498	22,553	...	...	...	...	918	2,87,628	...	2,87,628
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	292,024	10,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	10,709	...	10,709
Nulhatee (State)	132,985	10,123	2	2	...	...	79,319	4,754	157	15,036	...	15,036
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	768,224	58,299	14	2	258,273	12,000	...	...	187	70,488	...	70,488
" Agra " "	1,891,706	1,42,650	...	...	449,436	16,129	...	...	328	1,59,107	...	1,59,107
Khamgaon (State) d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee d "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar "	441,214	40,650	26,640	2,091	33,300	1,272	...	...	143	44,156	...	44,156
Wurdah Valley (State)	48,751	2,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,685	...	2,685
Nizam's d "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	326,860,337	1,83,86,057	8,344,387	6,75,510	3,389,509	1,14,621	42,768,526	13,33,829	2,94,280	2,08,04,297	1,130	2,08,03,167

a.—Of this amount, Rs. 1,57,416 were for charges incurred on account of haulage charges between Dadur Junction and Jubbulpore, and Rs. 1,54,417 were realized from the carriage of sheep, &c.
b.—Of this amount, Rs. 47,265 were realized from the carriage of cattle and sheep, &c. | c.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | d.—Accounts not received.

No. V.
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations.	Locomotive Expenses.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.	Traffic Expenses.	General Charges.	Steam Boat Service.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	6,30,366	6,64,179	1,51,398	3,03,395	1,91,037	...	36,898*	19,77,273
South Indian ...	61,034	1,36,733	26,405	45,094	27,263	...	842	2,97,371
Great Indian Peninsula ...	9,50,362 *a*	18,71,539	7,26,481	8,90,000	4,83,777	...	1,76,146 *b*	50,98,305
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	3,16,763	4,52,609	1,50,384	2,55,200	2,31,961	...	27,664	14,34,581
East Indian, Main Line ...	10,78,286	15,72,966	5,22,068	13,47,191	7,04,087	43,317	1,02,923	53,70,838
" Jubbulpore Line ...	1,02,251	1,78,413	49,963	77,936	62,873	...	9,501	4,80,937
Eastern Bengal ...	1,87,682	1,88,367	85,864	2,17,451	1,30,688	1,38,443	46,624 *c*	9,95,119
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	1,97,012	2,01,671	49,169	1,54,240	1,19,638	...	5,753	7,27,483
Punjab and Delhi ...	2,76,882	5,10,532	1,17,651	2,49,013	2,61,637	3,93,639	45,082 *d*	21,41,755
Sindh ...	1,02,922	1,22,744	19,608	42,045			304	36,512
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	7,146	17,226	1,385	5,232	5,219	...	131	30,337
Nulhatee (State) ...	8,209	9,652	2,869	5,510	3,966	...	...	1,21,889
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	31,061	48,522	5,443	21,562	15,301	...	...	1,83,889
" Agra " " ...	66,792	51,459	4,125	28,807	32,706	...	...	...
Khamgaon (State) *e* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee " *e* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar " ...	11,187	16,854	4,093	14,477	8,462	...	50	55,123
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	3,810	1,870	2,595	1,678	566	...	...	10,219
Nizam's (State) *e* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,31,765	60,45,036	19,19,501	36,58,831	22,79,181	5,75,399	4,51,918	1,89,61,631

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,695 charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

a.—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 13,54,779, as a sum of Rs. 3,02,606 was charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 1,01,811 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," *vide* Statement No. VI.

b.—This is exclusive of Rs. 2,865 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c.*—Includes a contribution to the "Flotilla Reserve Fund." | *d.*—Exclusive of Rs. 155 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*—Accounts not received.

No. VI.
DETAILS OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way and Works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	1,19,302	4,99,062	12,002	6,30,366	...	6,30,366
South Indian ...	11,729	49,108	343	61,180	146 *a*	61,034
Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,45,370	10,49,236	60,173 *b*	13,54,779	4,04,417 *c*	9,50,362
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	87,117	2,18,241	11,405	3,16,763	...	3,16,763
East Indian, Main Line ...	2,38,817	9,23,411	40,418	12,02,646	1,24,360 *d*	10,78,286
" Jubbulpore Line ...	35,598	61,811	8,580	1,05,989	3,738 *e*	1,02,251
Eastern Bengal ...	52,849	1,54,422	3,220	2,11,491	23,809 *f*	1,87,682
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	66,369	1,23,442	7,201	1,97,012	...	1,97,012
Punjab and Delhi ...	88,686	1,86,910	1,286	2,76,882	...	2,76,882
Sindh ...	8,802	91,951	2,169	1,02,922	...	1,02,922
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	821	6,272	53	7,146	...	7,146
Nulhatee (State) ...	24 *g*	7,898	287	8,209	...	8,209
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	8,556	21,512	993	31,061	...	31,061
" Agra " " ...	6,990	59,557	245	66,792	...	66,792
Khamgaon (State) *h* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee " *h* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar " ...	2,931	7,180	1,076	11,187	...	11,187
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	1,253	2,280	277	3,810	...	3,810
Nizam's (State) *h* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,75,214	34,62,293	1,49,728	45,88,235	5,56,470	40,31,765

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b.*—Of this amount Rs. 31,175 were for charges incurred on account of repairs of ballast wagons. | *c.*—Of this amount Rs. 3,02,606 were charged to Permanent Way Renewal Fund, and Rs. 1,01,811 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. | *d.*—Of this amount Rs. 11,184 were for Gain on Stores, Rs. 122 for unpaid salaries, Rs. 1,13,038 for value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 16 for Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*—Of this amount Rs. 3,337 were for value of stores returned to stock, Rs. 94 for unpaid salaries and Rs. 307 for Fire Insurance Fund. | [illegible] for renewal of ballast and renewal of sleepers and Rs. 10,895 for value of stores returned to stock. | *g.*—Office expenses. | *h.*—Accounts not received.

No. VII.
DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, Fuelling, Cleaning Engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	62,794	1,00,069	2,94,900	27,420	1,78,996	...	6,64,179	...	6,64,179
South Indian	18,191	17,999	73,058	3,686	23,799	...	1,36,733	...	1,36,733
Great Indian Peninsula	1,35,773	3,98,077	8,01,506	1,12,954	4,21,921	1,308*a*	18,71,539	...	18,71,539
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,294	79,752	2,26,904	22,486	75,652	1,521	4,52,609	...	4,52,609
East Indian, Main Line	1,89,623	5,84,461	2,41,367	1,07,753	4,71,017	100	15,94,321	21,355*b*	15,72,966
" Jubbulpore Line	16,547	50,685	66,830	9,651	34,759	...	1,78,472	59*c*	1,78,413
Eastern Bengal	24,185	56,687	61,694	13,690	32,111	...	1,88,367	...	1,88,367
Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,129	64,811	67,299	13,374	38,653	2,405	2,01,671	...	2,01,671
Punjab and Delhi	44,061	1,28,983	1,97,495	18,262	1,12,995	14,884*e*	5,16,680	6,148*d*	5,10,532
Sindh	10,048	16,295	14,226	10,327	70,409	1,439	1,22,744	...	1,22,744
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,255	2,137	5,547	1,024	6,117	146	17,226	...	17,226
Nulhatee (State)	1,479	741	3,067	579	3,786	...	9,652	...	9,652
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	3,192	12,965	25,154	2,345	4,866	...	48,522	...	48,522
" Agra " "	4,557	15,984	21,841	4,232	4,845	...	51,459	...	51,459
Khamgaon (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee " *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar (State)	3,241	4,998	3,317	1,646	3,345	307	16,854	...	16,854
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,570
Nizam's (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,77,369	15,34,644	21,04,205	3,49,429	14,83,271	22,110	60,71,028	27,562	60,45,036

a.—This amount was for charges incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b.*—Of this amount Rs. 19,039 were for credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments, Rs. 1,464 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 852 for amounts debited to the "Fire Insurance Fund." | *c.*—Of this amount Rs. 39 were for credits received for work done in workshop for other Departments, Rs. 9 for unpaid salaries and Rs. 11 for value of stores returned to stock. | *d.*—Charged to Locomotive Renewal Fund. | *e.*—Of this amount Rs. 14,788 were charged for hire of locomotives. | *f.*—Accounts not received.

No. VIII.
DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,015	1,08,995	27,042	1,346	1,51,398	...	1,51,398
South Indian	4,169	19,434	2,833	...	26,436	31*a*	26,405
Great Indian Peninsula	36,459	5,93,164	96,858	...	7,26,481	...	7,26,481
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	18,651	1,11,358	17,334	3,041	1,50,384	...	1,50,384
East Indian, Main Line	38,858	4,45,584	41,932	92	5,26,466	4,398*b*	5,22,068
" Jubbulpore Line...	3,004	41,416	5,543	...	49,963	...	49,963
Eastern Bengal	15,870	71,575	8,505	13	95,963	10,099*c*	85,864
Oudh and Rohilkhund	4,890	38,698	4,927	654	49,169	...	49,169
Punjab and Delhi	8,531	89,465	21,656	...	1,19,652	2,001*d*	1,17,651
Sindh	2,061	14,045	3,502	...	19,608	...	19,608
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	1,193	192	...	1,385	...	1,385
Nulhatee (State)	...	2,361	508	...	2,869	...	2,869
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	2,431	2,314	698	...	5,443	...	5,443
" Agra " "	1,361	1,486	1,278	...	4,125	...	4,125
Khamgaon (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee " *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar (State)	...	3,312	781	...	4,093	...	4,093
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	Details	not furnished.	...	...	...	2,595
Nizam's (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,50,300	15,44,400	2,33,589	5,146	19,33,435	16,529	19,19,501

a.—Credit received for work done in workshop for other Departments. | *b.*—Of this amount Rs. 4,352 were for credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments and Rs. 46 for unpaid salaries.
c.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund for renewal of 5 cylindrical wagons destroyed by fire in 1869. | *d.*—Charged for Fire Insurance Fund. | *e.*—Accounts not received.

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, water and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	55,442	1,30,088	33,301	49,223	17,310	...	8,926	9,105	3,03,395	...	3,03,395
South Indian ...	5,834	16,024	3,508	1,435	2,879	...	15,157	257	45,094	...	45,094
Great Indian Peninsula ...	93,930	3,02,178	2,27,338	74,295	30,576	67,768	64,884	29,031	8,90,000	...	8,90,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	35,851	1,24,928	16,672	16,321	11,956	36,053	9,814*a*	3,605	2,55,200	...	2,55,200
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,47,107*b*	7,18,685*b*	1,87,279	69,713	40,074	...	1,57,565*c*	29,071	13,49,494	2,303*d*	13,47,191
" Jubbulpore Line ...	3,994	42,192*e*	15,546	3,858	2,284	...	1,308	41,738	1,10,920	32,984*f*	77,936
Eastern Bengal ...	24,923	1,49,533	20,537	15,362	5,264	...	32	1,800	2,17,451	...	2,17,451
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	15,319	88,885	16,545	14,934	2,554	...	13,470	2,533	1,54,240	...	1,54,240
Punjab and Delhi ...	35,778	1,11,277	38,833	20,764	13,392	...	27,095	1,874	2,49,013	...	2,49,013
Sindh ...	7,334	22,463	5,160	2,650	3,057	1,315	...	66	42,045	...	42,045
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	1,091	2,819	561	213	404	10	...	134	5,232	...	5,232
Nulhatee (State) ...	1,208	1,740	291	185	373	1,415	...	298	5,510	...	5,510
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	3,399	9,553	3,230	1,030	1,333	2,524	...	493	21,562	...	21,562
" Agra " " ...	4,526	10,911	4,042	1,330	892	6,598	...	508	28,807	...	28,807
Khamgaon (State)*g* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee "*g* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar " ...	413	4,794	1,432	528	725	1,197	5,310	78	14,477	...	14,477
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678
Nizam's "*g* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,36,149	17,36,070	5,74,275	2,71,841	1,33,073	1,16,880	3,03,561	1,20,591	36,92,440	35,287	36,58,831

a.—Of this amount Rs. 6,239 were for toll on Carnac Bunder traffic. | *b.*—These items include 2,41,227-13-11 paid to Messrs. Bird & Co. for handling goods. | *c.*—Of this amount Rs. 28,072 were for hire of vehicles and Rs. 1,29,493 for mileage of foreign stock. | *d.*—Of this amount Rs. 414 were for value of stores returned to stock and Rs. 1,889 for unpaid salaries. | *e.*—This includes Rs. 5,248-5-8 paid to Messrs. Bird & Co. for handling goods. *f.*—This includes Rs. 32,784, being the hire of vehicles charged in excess in 1873, reserved from last half-year's Revenue Account for deduction in this. | *g.*—Accounts not received.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Madras ...	33,977	1,07,988	12,502	35,910	660	1,91,037	...	1,91,037
South Indian ...	5,118	18,229	187	3,729	...	27,263	...	27,263
Great Indian Peninsula ...	45,976	2,46,359	77,601	1,08,508	5,333	4,83,777	...	4,83,777
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	40,014	1,34,069	33,178	22,663	2,037	2,31,961	...	2,31,961
East Indian, Main Line ...	58,134	3,86,758	61,732	1,61,880	39,725	7,08,229	4,142*a*	7,04,087
" Jubbulpore Line ...	4,376	27,473	7,140	22,077	1,821	62,887	14*b*	62,873
Eastern Bengal ...	22,512	69,009	15,603	20,887	2,677	1,30,688	...	1,30,688
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	7,037	49,069	9,955	53,419	158	1,19,638	...	1,19,638
Punjab and Delhi ...	36,545	1,66,707	25,283	32,874	228	2,61,637	...	2,61,637
Sindh ...	...	4,013	361	809	36	5,219	...	5,219
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	3,410	...	545	11	3,966	...	3,966
Nulhatee (State) ...	...	10,819	544	3,905	33	15,301	...	15,301
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	...	12,700	11,311	8,677	18	32,706	...	32,706
" Agra " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon (State)*c* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee "*c* ...	...	7,382	528	545	7	8,462	...	8,462
Holkar " ...	...	566	...	...	...	566	...	566
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's "*c* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,53,689	12,44,551	2,55,925	4,76,428	52,744	22,83,337	4,156	22,79,181

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b.*—Accounts not received.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31ST DEC. 1874.

RAILWAYS.	Locomotives.	VEHICLES.			
		Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	TOTAL.
Madras	126	463	3,035	85	3,583
South Indian	25	80	369	15	464
Great Indian Peninsula	345	925	6,642	426	7,993
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	85	215	2,765	61	3,041
East Indian, Main Line	478	721	5,627	224	6,572
" Jubbulpore Line	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	145	694	26	865
Oudh and Rohilkhund	62	296	873	36	1,205
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,161	68	2,615
Sindh	25	57	768	25	850
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	45	348	9	402
Nulhatee (State)	6	10	18	...	28
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	13	62	211	10	283
" Agra " "	33	49	386	17	452
Khamgaon (State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee " *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar "	5	35	67	3	105
Wurdha Valley (State)*a*	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,428	3,575	24,848	1,051	29,474

a.—This line is worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
b.—Accounts not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 94, dated Simla, the 25th June 1875.

From—Lieut.-Colonel R. MURRAY, Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit Return of the number and value of State and Private Messages transmitted from each Division of this Department during the year 1874-75, showing the Collections on, and the Number of Inland and Foreign Messages separately. The Abstract in the margin exhibits in one view the percentage of increase and decrease in the number of paid Messages and Indian share of Collections under each head, as compared with those of the last year.

Class of Messages.	ACTUAL																		PERCENTAGE OF											
	INCREASE.									DECREASE.									INCREASE.						DECREASE.					
	Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.		Foreign.		Net.		Inland		Foreign.		Net.	
	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
State...	11,887	44,221	11	102	...	...	11,989	44,023	15	...	...	...	...	197	12	...	...	...	18·19	20·75	8·47	...	18·01	19·62	...	...	...	1·75	...	...
Private	36,279	55,625	2	13,655	33,797	13	79,934	89,422	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·19	5·46	15·75	6·24	11·77	5·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Net		91,923	1,33,446	14					Net		...	...	...				Net	12·33	7·48				Net	...	...

The Return also shows the number and value of free Public News Messages transmitted, and the value of the free copies of Reuter's "Government and Press" Messages supplied to various Officials.

Abstracts of Foreign Traffic under heads of *Sent*, *Received* and *Transit*, and of the number of Messages sent and received by the *Indo-European*, *Turkish*, and *Red Sea* routes, respectively, are also appended.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages sent and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1874-75, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1873-74.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1874-75.

Divisions.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Inland. State. Value. A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Inland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arrakan	402	1,107	0	5,680	14,364	12	...	...	...	555	3,898	9	402	1,107	0	6,235	18,263	5	6,637	19,370	5
Assam ...	4,736	14,085	10	11,374	17,596	8	4	27	0	85	271	15	4,740	14,112	10	11,459	17,868	7	16,199	31,981	1
Bellary...	1,320	4,016	12	19,331	26,442	8	...	...	...	99	331	2	1,320	4,016	12	19,430	26,773	10	20,750	30,790	6
Bengal...	20,635	75,452	10	1,45,599	2,40,247	2	491	5,689	14	13,409	83,460	8	21,126	81,142	8	1,59,008	3,23,707	10	1,80,134	4,04,850	2
Bombay	9,920	41,897	0	1,32,581	2,10,190	14	213	1,221	9	36 804	2,06,843	2	10,133	43,118	9	1,69,385	4,17,034	0	1,79,518	4,60.152	9
B. Burma	5,352	16,344	0	41,985	85,339	6	59	153	0	6,517	26,303	13	5,411	16,497	0	48,502	1,11,543	3	53,913	1,28,140	3
Ceylon...	804	1,652	0	37,838	72,296	9	50	345	9	2,884	20,446	5	854	1,997	9	40,722	92,742	14	41,576	94,740	7
Dacca ...	924	3,275	5	10,078	20,867	14	...	...	...	119	502	2	924	3,275	5	10,195	21,370	0	11,121	24,645	5
Ganjam...	1,335	3,411	12	36,670	63,250	8	...	...	...	344	1,405	9	1,335	3,411	12	37,014	64,656	1	38,349	68,067	13
Indore ...	2,034	5,495	2	28,733	37,611	11	...	...	...	59	345	8	2,034	5,495	2	28,792	37,957	3	30,826	43,452	5
Madras...	3,613	10,618	10	52,616	87,234	13	25	198	8	19,793	1,22,908	1	3,638	10,817	2	72,409	2,10,142	14	76,047	2,20,960	0
Malabar	2,027	6,587	7	42,500	68,455	13	23	184	8	516	2,237	3	2,050	6,771	15	43,016	70,693	0	45,066	77,464	15
Nagpur..	1,927	5,896	0	13,505	17,070	4	1	2	6	27	81	11	1,928	5,898	6	13,532	17,151	15	15,460	23,050	5
Oudh and Rohilkand	3,282	11,394	12	10,730	14,639	5	...	...	...	169	575	2	3,282	11,394	12	10,899	15,214	7	14,181	26,609	3
Panjab...	13,625	38,710	1	41,173	58,646	4	28	283	4	482	1,664	3	13,653	38,993	5	41,655	58,310	7	55,308	97,303	12
Rajputana	1,912	6,000	10	11,881	16,505	10	...	...	...	28	89	10	1,912	6,000	10	11,909	16,595	4	13,821	22,595	14
Sindh ...	3,378	11,370	2	16,248	25,075	6	411	2,947	11	18,448	1,23,310	4	3,789	14,317	13	34,696	1,28,385	10	38,485	1,42,703	7
Total ...	77,226	2,57,314	13	6,58,522	10,73,835	3	1,305	11,053	5	1,00,338	5,74,874	11	78,531	2,68,368	2	7,58,860	16,48,509	14	8,37,391	19,16,878	0
News Free Messages ...																			7,364	98,606	8
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press' ...																			...	39,992	0
Grand Total ...																			8,44,755	20,55,476	8

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1873-74.

Divisions.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Inland. State. Value. A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Inland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arrakan	325	934	8	5,612	15,380	1	...	...	...	526	4,105	2	325	934	8	6,138	19,485	3	6,463	20,419	11
Assam ...	2,824	7,889	10	8,996	15,159	7	...	...	...	61	253	11	2,824	7,889	10	9,057	15,413	2	11,881	23,302	12
Bellary...	2,099	8,008	8	19,778	30,545	7	14	79	13	160	654	9	2,113	8,088	5	19,938	31,200	0	22,051	39,288	5
Bengal...	12,930	46,471	11	1,15,107	2,06,999	7	195	2,467	10	10,966	76,654	10	13,125	48,939	5	1,26,073	2,83,654	1	1,39,198	3,32,593	6
Bombay	9,233	35,145	8	1,19,398	1,91,965	15	248	1,512	2	31,819	1,94,323	13	9,481	36,657	10	1,51,217	3,86,289	12	1,60,698	4,22,947	6
B. Burma	4,571	13,802	12	40,417	92,259	10	3	6	0	4,087	23,000	1	4,574	13,808	12	44,504	1,15,259	11	49,078	1,29,068	7
Ceylon...	1,048	2,006	8	37,475	75,580	1	40	447	0	2,378	17,534	1	1,088	2,453	8	39,853	93,114	2	40,941	95,567	10
Dacca ...	709	2,234	7	9,178	20,699	12	...	...	...	126	622	15	709	2,234	7	9,304	21,322	11	10,013	23,557	2
Ganjam...	1,180	3,447	0	34,105	62,461	9	...	...	...	195	876	0	1,180	3,447	0	34,300	63,337	9	35,480	66,784	9
Indore ...	1,691	4,658	5	22,146	29,378	3	...	...	...	36	149	14	1,691	4,658	5	22,182	29,528	1	23,873	34,186	6
Madras...	3,039	9,138	0	48,089	83,873	11	16	118	0	20,273	1,21,298	3	3,055	9,256	0	68,362	2,05,171	14	71,417	2,14,427	14
Malabar	1,040	2,840	0	42,538	67,352	2	1	4	4	433	1,955	5	1,041	2,844	4	42,971	69,307	7	44,012	72,151	11
Nagpur..	1,869	5,680	0	14,216	21,836	7	1	2	6	33	149	6	1,870	5,682	6	14,249	21,985	13	16,119	27,668	3
Oudh and Rohilkand	2,652	7,930	4	8,857	12,906	12	5	262	8	97	388	7	2,657	8,192	12	8,954	13,295	3	11,611	21,487	15
Panjab...	14,782	45,950	5	37,746	50,365	7	230	2,036	12	359	1,613	10	15,012	47,987	1	38,105	51,979	1	53,117	99,966	2
Rajputana	1,747	5,697	8	10,078	14,708	13	4	19	13	22	82	0	1,751	5,717	5	10,100	14,790	13	11,851	20,508	2
Sindh ...	3,600	11,258	4	18,507	26,737	5	446	4,294	13	15,112	97,215	3	4,046	15,553	1	33,619	1,23,952	8	37,665	1,39,505	9
Total ...	65,339	2,13,093	2	5,92,243	10,18,210	1	1,203	11,251	1	86,683	5,40,876	14	66,542	2,24,344	3	6,78,926	15,59,086	15	7,45,468	17,83,431	2
News Free Messages ...																			5,777	98,157	4
Value of Free Copies of Messages to Government and Press' ...																			...	40,325	0
Grand Total ...																			7,51,245	19,21,913	6

This Return includes eighty messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa and their Dependencies, which paid no tax to the Indian Telegraph Department.

Total paid Messages.	No.	Value.
Inland ...	6,57,582	12,31,303 3
Foreign ..	87,886	5,52,127 16

Divisions.	Increase. Inland. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan	77	172	8	68	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	77	172	8	97	...	...	174	172	8
Assam	1,912	6,196	0	2,378	2,437	1	4	27	0	24	18	4	1,916	6,223	0	2,402	2,455	5	4,318	8,678	5
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7,705	28,980	15	30,492	33,247	11	296	3,222	4	2,443	6,805	14	8,001	32,203	3	32,935	40,053	9	40,936	72,256	12
Bombay	687	6,751	8	13,183	18,224	15	...	...	...	4,985	12,519	5	687	6,751	8	18,168	30,744	4	18,855	37,495	12
B. Burma	781	2,541	4	1,568	...	...	56	147	0	2,430	3,303	12	837	2,688	4	3,998	3,303	12	4,835	5,992	0
Ceylon	...	...	...	363	...	...	10	...	...	506	2,912	4	10	...	...	869	2,912	4	879	2,912	4
Dacca	215	1,040	14	900	168	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	1,040	14	900	168	2	1,115	1,209	0
Ganjam	155	...	...	2,565	788	15	...	...	...	149	529	9	155	...	...	2,714	1,318	8	2,869	1,318	8
Indore	343	836	13	6,587	8,233	8	...	...	...	23	195	10	343	836	13	6,610	8,429	2	6,953	9,265	15
Madras	574	1,480	10	4,527	3,361	2	9	80	8	...	1,609	14	583	1,561	2	4,527	4,971	0	5,110	6,532	2
Malabar	987	3,747	7	...	1,103	11	22	180	4	83	281	14	1,009	3,927	11	83	1,385	9	1,092	5,313	4
Nagpur	58	216	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	216	0	...	...	...	58	216	0
Oudh and Rohilkand	630	3,464	8	1,873	1,732	9	...	...	...	72	186	11	630	3,464	8	1,945	1,919	4	2,575	5,383	12
Panjab	...	...	...	3,427	6,280	13	...	...	...	123	50	9	...	...	...	3,550	6,331	6	3,550	6,331	6
Rajputana	165	303	2	1,803	1,796	13	...	...	...	6	7	10	165	303	2	1,809	1,804	7	1,974	2,107	9
Sindh	...	111	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	6,095	1	...	111	14	3,336	6,095	1	3,336	6,206	15
Total	14,289	55,843	7	69,734	77,375	4	397	3,657	0	14,209	34,516	5	14,686	59,500	7	83,943	1,11,891	9	98,629	1,71,392	0
New Increase and Decrease on the previous year 1873-74.	11,887	44,221	11	66,279	55,625	2	102	...	...	13,655	33,797	13	11,989	44,023	15	79,934	89,422	15	91,923	1,33,446	14

Divisions.	Decrease. Inland. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan	...	...	...	...	1,015	5	...	...	...	...	206	9	...	...	...	...	1,221	14	...	1,221	14
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	779	3,991	12	447	4,102	15	14	79	13	61	323	7	793	4,071	9	508	4,426	6	1,301	8,497	15
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	290	9	...	...	...	35	290	9	...	...	...	35	290	
B. Burma	...	...	...	...	6,920	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,920	4	...	6,920	4
Ceylon	244	354	8	...	3,283	8	...	101	7	...	...	...	244	455	15	...	3,283	8	244	3,739	7
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	120	13	...	...	...	7	120	13	7	120	13
Ganjam	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	35	4
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	711	4,766	3	...	...	...	6	67	11	...	...	...	717	4,833	14	717	4,833	14
Oudh and Rohilkand	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	262	8	...	...	...	5	262	8	...	...	...	5	262	8
Panjab	1,157	7,240	4	...	...	...	202	1,753	8	...	...	...	1,359	8,993	12	...	...	...	1,359	8,993	12
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	13	...	...	...	4	19	13	...	...	...	4	19	13
Sindh	222	...	..	2,259	1,661	15	35	1,347	2	...	...	...	257	1,347	2	2,259	1,661	15	2,516	3,009	1
Total	2,402	11,621	12	3,455	21,750	2	295	3,854	12	554	718	8	2,697	15,476	8	4,009	22,468	10	6,706	37,945	2
New Increase and Decrease on the previous year 1873-74.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

The value of concessions in favour of *Press* messages during the year was Rs. 72,452-4; credit has not been taken for this amount.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	13 6	21 6	21 6	25 9	21 8	21 8	23 8
Godavery ...	12 6	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	16 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	...	23 4	...	...	...
Nellore ...	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	17 0	30 5	31 4	25 4	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 3	15 1	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4
Bellary ...	15 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	22 7	22 7	30 9	22 6	22 6	28 2
Kurnool ...	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	15 0	15 4	12 9	21 6	20 5	27 4	...	...	25 0
Madras ...	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 6	13 7	13 7	12 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	20 5	20 5	17 9
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 0	13 6	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	11 0	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	18 8	18 8	15 4	26 4	29 1	24 9	...	...	23 1
South Arcot ...	10 5	10 9	9 7	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	13 9	15 3	15 7	14 9	...	...	20 2	19 2	22 3	22 3
Tanjore ...	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	18 8
Trichinopoly ...	11 2	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	25 2	25 2	18 2	22 9	22 9	19 0
Madura ...	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	10 5	15 2	15 2	11 0	30 8	34 0	21 1	26 5	29 4	19 8
Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	18 3	13 1
Coimbatore ...	11 7	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 9	12 2	12 2	11 4	22 0	23 5	20 4	21 4	22 9	21 4
Nilgiris ...	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	8 0	9 6	10 4	8 8	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	14 0	15 4
Salem ...	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 4	16 3	15 8	14 1	30 7	31 8	23 8	29 0	27 5	23 2
South Canara ...	10 3	11 2	6 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 7	10 7	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	9 4	8 6	10 8	...	...	...	13 4	12 5	11 3	14 2	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	11 12	12 9	...	20 6	20 6	...	7 12	7 7	9 7	11 2	11 2	15 5	20 4	20 4	21 4	17 3	16 11	18 0
Ahmedabad ...	16 14	18 0	14 4	26 11	26 11	29 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 2	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 6	20 8	...
Kaira ...	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	...	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	10 11	...	16 13	16 0	...	16 13	16 7	...
Surat ...	12 13	12 13	...	13 6	13 6	...	7 2	7 2	...	9 4	9 4	...	16 6	18 8	...	14 1	14 13	...
Broach ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...
Taima ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	11 6	11 6	...	20 10	20 14	...	18 0	19 0	...
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	15 12	16 10	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 14	22 0	...
Nasik ...	15 12	17 5	16 14	8 [illegible]	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	13 8	28 0	28 0	28 4	21 3	22 8	24 6
Ahmednagar ...	15 15	16 11	...	...	...	...	8 10½	8 13½	9 0	9 13¼	9 7¼	...	33 0	33 11	...	25 3¾	25 15	...
Poona ...	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...
Sholapur ...	18 1	18 9	...	...	23 3	...	13 15	12 13	...	15 3	14 4	...	28 0	26 12	...	28 7	24 14	...
Kaladgi ...	20 3	20 3	18 0	...	...	...	11 11	12 4	10 0	12 15	12 15	10 8	23 9	24 9	29 0	23 12	22 15	28 0
Satara ...	16 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 9	...	10 11	11 7	...	23 15	23 15	...	21 15	21 15	...
Belgaum ...	18 8	18 10	16 0	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	15 0	16 12	17 0	15 8	19 0	18 14	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
Dharwar ...	24 3	26 0	20 12	...	...	...	12 7	12 14	12 0	20 2	19 8	16 0	24 5	25 10	24 0	24 14	26 10	22 0
Ratnagiri ...	8 6	8 6	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 6	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14
Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)...	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	24 0
Aden ...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	...	12 7	...
Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
Baroda ...	12 1	12 0	...	18 6	18 4	...	6 14	7 1	...	9 3	10 0	...	15 12	17 10½	...	16 6	16 4	...
Disa ...	19 8	19 2½	16 6½	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 15	9 4	7 8	32 0	32 0	20 6	31 8	31 14½	20 10
Nimach ...	...	13 4	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	15 12	...	...	15 0	...
Nasirabad ...	17 2	17 3¼	16 0	23 12	22 13½	19 15	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 10	21 4	19 0	12 5
Rajkot ...	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	20 0	21 8	20 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	21 8	20 0	32 0
Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur ...	16 12	18 0	16 0	21 6	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	14 8	16 0	22 13	24 8	22 0	24 8	26 8	31 0
Thur and Parkur ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 2
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan ...	17 0*a*	17 8	13 4	20 0	20 8	17 4	15 0	14 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	18 12*b*	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	15 12	10 8	16 4	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	21 0*c*	21 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	18 12	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	16 0*d*	17 0 to 18 0	12 8	25 0*e* to 32 0	25 0 to 37 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	13 0 to 13 8	14 0	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	15 4	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	10 12	16 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	13 8	15 8	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 0*e* to 17 4	17 0 to 20 0	10 8 to 11 10	20 0*e* to 32 0	26 0 to 32 0	16 0	8 0*f*	8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	16 13½	18 5	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	17 0*g*	17 0	12 4	26 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	20 0*h*	21 0	13 0 to 14 0	40 0*e*	40 0	17 0 to 19 0	13 0*e* to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	9 0 to 10 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	32 0*e*	32 0	14 0

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18-12 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices rang follow :—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.

INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 2nd half of July 1875.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...er Millets, Ragi, &c. ...Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee ...heena, Coraloo, Murh-...a, Nugiee), *Panicum*, ...*laceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
...fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
...Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
...3	24 2	26 8	23 4	23 4	38 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
...6	36 4	30 9	26 2	26 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	194 4	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
...3	35 3	35 3	22 2	23 9	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
...9	33 9	28 2	23 9	23 9	24 9	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
...5	28 5	26 2	24 9	24 9	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
...2	27 2	38 8	26 9	26 3	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary ...		
...5	20 6	23 2	21 7	22 5	24 7	199 3	202 2	186 6	14 4	14 4	14 0	Kurnool ...		
...5	22 6	23 3	19 0	19 0	20 5	93 5	93 5	73 9	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
...5	22 6	23 3	18 7	19 1	21 8	97 2	93 3	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
...2	27 4	27 4	20 7	22 6	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 8	North Arcot ...		
...2	23 0	18 3	22 0	22 4	18 8	235 7	235 7	247 9	16 6	18 4	19 3	South Arcot ...		
...2	27 0	15 6	21 9	21 9	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	15 2	13 8	Tanjore ...		
...2	27 5	21 6	25 4	24 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	16 2	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
...3	31 0	20 9	24 9	26 7	16 9	131 2	132 2	123 4	17 3	17 8	18 2	Madura ...		
...1	19 2	15 1	15 6	17 2	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
...4	23 5	22 0	27 2	25 5	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
...4	15 8	15 8	18 3	17 4	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
...2	28 5	27 0	25 8	27 5	19 8	160 4	160 4	150 7	17 4	16 5	14 6	Salem ...		
...	21 6	21 1	16 2	16 2	13 6	72 9	85 0	60 7	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
...	21 9	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
...0	14 1	10 10	18 10	18 2	...	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 6	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 1	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 1	14 1	...	92 8	92 8	...	14 13	14 13	...	Surat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	58 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
...	24 11	...	15 3	15 3	...	130 0	130 0	...	18 0	18 3	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 7	13 6	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
...	32 3	31 3	19 14	19 14	17 0	128 0	128 0	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	24 4½	24 4½	...	106 10½	106 10½	...	12 1¾	12 1¾	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona ...		
...	...	...	22 12	23 15	...	97 0	97 0	100 0	13 8	13 2	...	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	...	11 4	11 7	13 0	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 11	...	130 0	145 10	...	13 1	13 1	...	Satara ...		
...6	26 13	26 0	17 7	17 12	14 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 7	16 0	Belgaum ...		
...1	2 32	0	19 0	20 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	15 8	14 14	16 0	Dharwar ...		
...3	6 23	6	16 6	16 6	...	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	16 15	18 4	15 10	Ratnagiri ...		
...2	0 24	0	13 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
...6	0 36	0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	77 8	77 0	...	15 8	15 5	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	22 4	22 5	18 7½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	140 0	...	...	30 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 13¼	20 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot ...		
...0	16 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...			
...0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	118 0	108 0	135 0	60 0	59 0	60 0	Karachi ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Haidarabad ...			
...0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	Shikarpur ...			
...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...			
...											*Western Districts.*	Bengal.	
...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...			
...	...	19 8	19 8	13 12	460 0	480 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bancoorah ...			
...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Beerbhoom ...			
...	...	17 12	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...			
...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly ...			
...	...	20 0	21 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah ...			
											Central Districts.			
...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...			
...	...	17 8	19 0	13 5	105 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...			
...	...	26 5	26 5	15 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 14	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea ...			
...	...	23 0	23 0	14 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...			
...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...			

...the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, best rice 8-8 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 23-8 seers, per rupee.
...the interior only.
...the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers, per rupee.
...the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 23 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and grain 11 to 3...
...the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to ...

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—CONTINUED.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	17 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	22 0	24 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	25 0	25 0	14 0	47 0	45 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	11 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ..	19 11	20 10 to 24 6	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	41 4	18 0	16 0	17 4 to 18 0	8 4	18 12	18 12	12 12 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	30 0*i*	29 15	12 0	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	8 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	...	9 8	9 12	6 12	22 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	18 12	19 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	13 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7*j*	13 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 7	8 0	20 0	24 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	17 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0*k*	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	... *l*	15 8	16 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	14 0*m*	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0*n*	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8*o*	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5*m*	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	15 3	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	26 0	25 0	16 12	34 0	34 0	19 12	11 0	10 8	12 0	23 8	23 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	19 12	...	...	..
	Gya ...	25 8*p*	26 8	11 8	37 0	37 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 8*q* to 20 8	20 8	14 0	29 8	29 0	18 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	23 0*e*	23 0	17 8
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*r*	22 8	17 0	27 0	35 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	20 8	22 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*s*	24 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	22 8	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	13 6	14 7	8 4	17 8	17 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhangulpore ...	17 0*t*	18 15	15 2	37 14	41 10	18 15	17 11	20 3	11 6	21 7	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	28 0	30 0	13 0	38 0	40 0	...	18 0	20 0	10 8	20 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*u*	18 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	12
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	17 1	21 0	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	14 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 8	22 0	11 0	27 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	19 8	11 0	28 0	27 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 to 30*e*	16 to 30	24 to 30	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	40
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	11 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	12 4	14 14	12 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 2	10 10	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 4	14 8	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 8	33 0	33 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	16
	Saharanpur ...	21 9	23 3	21 9	30 5	32 5	31 4	9 11	9 11	8 10	14 0	16 3	11 4	23 11	23 11	15 1	21 9	21 9	17
	Muzaffarnagar ...	22 9	23 10	22 4	35 3	37 6	34 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	13 3	11 0	28 10	24 3	22 0	17 10	17 10	17
	Meerut ...	21 3½	22 2½	20 13½	29 15	31 6	27 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	24 0	22 14	21 0	25 0	25 0	18
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	23 8	21 8	29 0	31 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16
	Aligarh ...	22 8	23 0	20 0	29 8	29 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	16
	Kumaun ...	12 12	12 12	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	..

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 to 27 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 17-12 to 21 seers, and gram 9 to 22 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 22 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 22 seers, and common rice 22 to 24 seers, per rupee.

dia for the 2nd half of July 1875—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum*, *Eleusine*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
..	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 4	200 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
..	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maldah ...		
..	...	...	26 4	27 3	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
..	...	...	12 2	12 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
..	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bograh ...		
..	...	...	24 0	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Pubna ...		
0 8 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...			
..	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 0	6 1	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
..	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
..	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
..	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	109 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
..	...	...	14 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mymensing ...		
..	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	Chittagong ...		
..	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 0	Noakhally ...		
..	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
..	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
..	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
0 35 0	15 0	26 8	26 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gya ...			
..	...	...	29 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
0 30 0	17 8	21 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mozufferpore ...		
0 26 0	19 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Sarun ...			
0 36 0	...	27 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	6 4	Chumparun ...			
..	...	27 3	29 4	19 9	126 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...			
0 28 0 to 35 0	13 8 to 15 0	25 4	28 2	17 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...			
..	...	25 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Purneah ...			
0 30 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...			
												Orissa.		
2 39 6	17 1	15 12	15 12	25 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 7	12 0	9 0	Cuttack ...			
..	...	14 7	15 12	22 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...			
..	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Balasore ...			
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
0 36 0	19 8	22 0	24 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	6 8	Hazáribágh ...			
0 40 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Lohardugga ...			
..	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...			
..	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...			
..	...	14 0	13 4	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 8	7 12	Sylhet ...	Assam.		
..	...	12 4	11 6	11 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Cachar ...			
..	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	105 0	110 0	128 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...			
..	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...			
..	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Kámrúp ...			
..	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...			
..	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	5 4	Nowgong ...			
..	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Sibságar ...			
..	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Lakhimpur ...			
..	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...			
..	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...			
..	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.		
..	...	26 15	29 2	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	Saháranpur ...			
..	...	26 6	29 11	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...			
..	...	25 10	27 2½	25 7	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...			
..	...	27 8	28 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...			
..	...	29 0	29 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...			
..	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...			

[p] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 29-8 seers, barley 36 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 36 seers, per rupee.

[q] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize, 27 seers, and gram 29 to 31 seers, per rupee.

[r] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 24 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, lesser millet 20-4 to 32 seers, maize 25 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers, per rupee.

[s] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	21 4	20 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	21 6	19 11	29 4	31 15	28 2	11 4	11 9	9 9	14 10	14 10	10 11	21 6	22 8	11 4	21 6	23 10	15
	Moradabad ...	20 0	19 6	18 2	31 14	31 14	25 15	8 12	8 12	8 2	15 15	16 14	11 9	22 8	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15
	Budaun ...	22 10½	23 1¼	16 15	30 0	30 9½	22 11¼	9 9½	9 9	9 9½	16 12¼	16 12½	12 9½	12 0	12 0	16 12¼	15 14¼	15 9¼	16
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	17 8	31 4	33 12	23 12	6 9	6 4	6 14	16 4	16 4	20 10	17 8	15 0	18 12	17 8	17 8	16
	Sháhjahánpur ...	24 4	24 4	19 2	35 8	35 12	25 8	7 9	7 8	8 0	18 10	18 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	22 8	23 12	19 4	42 8	42 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	18 12	12 8	18 12	12 8	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Muttra ...	21 0	21 8	18 0	25 0	26 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	17
	Agra ...	19 6½	19 13½	17 1½	24 15	25 1½	23 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	23 3	22 6	17 9	23 5	23 5	14
	Farukhabad ...	19 8	21 0	16 3	24 12	27 8	20 0	7 0	7 3	7 3	14 12	15 2	11 11	...	...	20 10	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	19 8	18 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17
	Etah ...	23 8	23 4	19 8	30 0	31 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	20 8	20 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16
	Jhánsi ...	18 0	18 3	17 4	25 6	26 4	22 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	23 3	23 8	15 0	20 8	20 10	15
	Lalitpur ...	19 6	19 8	21 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	25 4	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	22 8	22 8	17 4	29 8	29 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	21 8	...	...
	Fatehpur ...	21 8	21 4	16 8	26 0	26 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	21 0	20 12	16 4	23 0	22 8	18 4	8 14	8 14	11 6	17 8	17 4	12 4	22 8	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	18 12	18 8	14 8	26 0	25 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 4	16 8	12 0	27 8	30 0	17 8	25 8	25 8	17
	Hamírpur ...	19 8	20 0	15 4	24 12	23 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	7 0	14 0	14 12	10 4	21 8	21 4	18 0	20 4	22 8	15
	Jaunpur ...	24 0	25 6	17 4	34 9	34 9	23 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	12 0	25 6	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	12
	Gorakhpur ...	28 14	28 14	14 7	42 0	42 0	17 8	15 12	16 10	9 5	21 14	21 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	28 12	14 6	40 0	40 0	18 12	12 8	11 4	7 8	18 12	18 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	26 9	15 2	33 15	34 11	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	18 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	26 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18
	Benares ...	21 0	21 0	15 4	28 5	28 5	18 14	8 6	8 6	7 6	14 11	14 11	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab.	Delhi ...	20 8	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	19
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	21
	Karnál ...	20 8	23 0	22 8	31 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	10
	Hissár ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	27
	Rohtak ...	19 8	20 0	19 8	24 0	26 4	26 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	21 12	21 8	21 8	20
	Sirsa ...	21 0	21 0	20 8	31 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	22
	Umballa ...	22 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	29 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16
	Ludhiána ...	25 0	25 0	23 8	37 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	33 0	31 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	22
	Simlá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	25 0	25 0	25 4	40 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15
	Kángra ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	25 0	24 8	25 4	35 8	35 4	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	37 0	37 0	31 8	27 4	27 4	23
	Siálkot ...	22 4	23 0	21 4	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	22
	Gurdáspúr ...	28 0	28 0	29 0	34 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22
	Lahore ...	23 8	23 0	30 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	31 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	22
	Ferozepore ...	23 0	25 0	24 8	35 0	38 0	37 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	31 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	22
	Gujránwála ...	22 12	23 12	21 8	38 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 0	28 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	22 8	19 0	36 0	34 0	22
	Jhelum ...	30 8	30 8	25 0	38 8	38 0	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	17 8	37 8	39 0	15
	Gujrát ...	27 0	27 0	24 8	38 0	44 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	35 0	32 0	15
	Shahpúr ...	28 8	29 8	25 8	40 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	02
	Mooltan ...	19 0	19 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	15
	Jhang ...	23 0	24 0	23 8	28 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	32 0	03
	Montgomery ...	22 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	20 0	02
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	31 4	35 0	25 0	50 0	52 8	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	52 8	55 0	37 8	50 0	50 0	03
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	22 8	22 8	21 4	35 10	36 4	30 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	31 14	31 14	36 3	36 4	25
	Bannú ...	40 15	53 12	43 2	65 10	75 0	66 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	7 8	60 0	60 0	33 15	52 8	62 8	5
	Pesháwar ...	25 6	24 11	23 6	38 6	37 1	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	13 0	28 9	31 3	25 6	36 6	36 6	6
	Kohát ...	31 4	33 2	29 5	51 0	53 9	53 9	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	31 14	43 6	45 14	6
	Hazárá ...	25 0	24 8	17 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0*	26 0*	21 0*	32 0	24 0	0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	23 0	24 0	17 12	29 0	30 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	29 0	33 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	8
	Unáo ...	22 0	24 8	17 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	11 0	8 0	...	17 8	14 0	...	16 0	...	...	16 0	0
	Bára Banki ...	24 0	24 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	0
	Sítápur ...	28 0	28 0	20 8	38 12	38 0	27 0	8 8	9 0	7 12	18 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	22 8	24 14	17 6	31 0	32 13	23 7	9 0	6 9	6 9	14 10	15 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	31 8	32 4	20 0	36 0	45 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	15 8	...	...	22 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	24 11	25 9	15 15	30 8	33 13	19 12	13 0	13 1	8 12	18 1	18 11	12 6	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...
	Bharaich ...	32 0	34 0	15 8	42 0	50 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	11 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	4
	Gonda ...	28 2	31 6	16 0	40 0	41 0	21 12	19 12	20 0	11 9	19 14	20 6	12 4	32 6	33 0	17 12	17 4	17 4	...
	Rái Barelí ...	28 0	25 8	18 0	31 4	30 0	23 0	21 4	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 0	16 10	34 0	34 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	0
	Pratábgarh ...	26 8	26 4	17 1	36 5	36 2	21 0	18 4	22 5	10 8	23 0	23 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of July 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	5 15	6 4	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 12	25 14	23 1	135 0	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	25 15	25 15	22 12	100 0	112 8	112 8	10 0	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	27 9½	27 14½	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	20 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	27 4	30 12	20 8	160 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	24 12	26 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	23 9½	23 13	24 3½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	25 8	26 2	18 14	145 0	158 2	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	20 3	20 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	24 2	24 4	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	26 12	26 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	21 8	170 0	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 0	19 0	100 0	120 0	110 0	8 8	8 0	7 12	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	33 3	31 12	21 3	197 12	197 12	197 12	7 12	8 1	7 14	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	34 2	34 2	14 7	160 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	15 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	6 14	6 9	6 9	Basti ...		
...	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	24 2	24 2	18 6	120 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	6 4	6 5	Benares ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	24 0	21 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*a.* Nearly stationary.
...	...	...	28 0	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál *a* ...		*b.* Barley rising.
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	27 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		*c.* Jowár falling.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	Rohtak ...		*d.* Firewood falling.
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	Sirsa ...		*e.* Wheat, barley, bájra and gr rising.
...	...	...	30 0	34 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Umballa *a* ...		*f.* Bájra falling.
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	31 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *b* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	28 4	28 4	33 8	100 0	105 0	110 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Siálkot *a* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	36 0	120 0	110 0	105 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Lahore *a* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Ferozepore ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	37 0	140 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Ráwalpindi *c* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 8	22 0	140 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *d* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	29 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *a* ...		
...	...	...	39 0	41 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	27 4	28 8	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	24 0	28 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	42 8	42 8	35 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *a* ...		
...	...	...	29 6	31 14	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *a* ...		
...	...	...	55 0	56 4	44 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *e* ...		
...	...	...	31 14	33 2	30 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	38 4	40 13	37 0	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	17 0	140 0	160 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *f* ...		* Maize or Indian-corn.
0 0	34 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets*
...	...	...	26 8	28 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		Peas, country.
0*	34 0†	21 0	29 8	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		* Sawán, Madua. † Sawán, Kod
...	...	24 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	7 12	Sítápur ...		
0	...	...	29 9	30 6	19 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
...	...	27 8	32 0	35 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Kheri ...		
0‡	42 0‡	16 0§	28 3	30 7	18 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 10	Fyzabad ...		
6	40 4	18 10	37 0	38 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		‡ Kodon. § Madua.
...	...	...	36 4	37 5	17 3	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gonda ...		Kodon, Lahra and Madua.
0	40 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		
2	36 1	18 2	33 0	33 8	20 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
			35 6	33 14	20 8	213 0	213 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	5 14	Pratábgarh ...		Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 12	15 4	34 0	35 0	29 3	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	17 1	31 3	31 3	51 3	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	25 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	24 0	27 0	19 8	20 0	23 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Saugor ...	21 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	24 8	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	11 8	20 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	34 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	24 8	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 12	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	46 0	42 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	33 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 0	28 0	31 8	46 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Berar.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Akola ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	36 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	32 0
	Woon ...	24 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	67 0	56 0	50 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 5	13 0	17 5	51 0	51 0	53 0	37 0	37 0	22 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 7	12 2	11 5	13 5	12 7	11 7	11 5	11 5	10 5	15 0	15 2	12 7	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 2	11 7	11 0	13 0	12 2	11 2	11 2	11 0	10 0	14 5	14 7	12 2	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 9	17 7	17 7	15 3	20 3	20 3	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Retail ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 6	17 4	17 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	13 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	12 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	12 5	19 0	19 0	14 5	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Retail ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore — Wholesale	11 0	12 7	11 4	...	...	...	11 2	11 7	11 2	11 6	12 5	12 3	...	31 4	...	23 1	...	...
	Mysore — Retail ...	10 6	12 5	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	11 0	11 4	12 3	12 1	...	30 4	...	22 0	...	...
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail ...	12 5	12 0	12 0	13 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	13 7	12 5	15 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail ...	12 5	12 0	9 0	13 5	14 0	10 0	11 5	11 0	13 0	16 7	16 0	16 0	25 2	28 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 3	19 0	12 0	17 3	17 5	14 5	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	40 6	...	37 8	...	...	31
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	18 0	18 0	10 6	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail ...	8 7	8 5	7 4	8 6	8 8	8 4	10 1	10 4	9 6	14 1	14 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 8	16 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	6 11	...	9 8	9 8	...	22 0	21 8	...	21 0	20 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	16 0	...	23 0	22 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 12	9 8	...	20 0	21 0	...	18 0	20 0	...
	Alwar ...	20 0	20 8	20 8	27 8	28 0	27 4	6 8	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	29 8	28 8	22 0	26 8	28 0	15
	Bharatpur (City) ...	20 0	20 8	18 0	27 0	26 8	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 8	23 0	26 0	13
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 2	17 13	16 14	24 6	23 12	21 9	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	21 14	16
	Ajmir ...	16 0	15 14	15 3	22 14	22 14	20 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	19 8	20 2	13 8	19 0	18 0	11
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	19 0	17 12	16 8	33 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	18
	Sirohi ...	20 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	35 0	22 0	5 8	6 8	5 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	37 0	32 0	21
	Aboo ...	15 14	15 8	14 13	21 6	21 0	19 13	5 13	5 13	5 10	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	17
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	28 0	27 0	26 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	15 0	21 1	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 15	15 0	...	25 0	22 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 3	...	21 14	20 10	...	20 5	21 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	19 0	19 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	20 4	5 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	23 4	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	21 12	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	17 4	18 4	16 12	27 0	27 0	21 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	15 0	15 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	17 0	17 4	15 14	22 12	22 8	18 1	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	18 8	20 0	17 12	18 0	18 0	14
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	22
	Gwalior ...	14 1	14 6	12 9	18 4	19 3	15 9	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 15	8 15	7 1	16 7	16 11	14 1	16 7	15 9	12
	Goona ...	17 8	17 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	7 4	20 0	20 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	16
	Rutlam ...	15 0	14 14	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	8 4	12 12	13 7	12 8	20 0	20 4	21 12	18 8	19 1	18
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 8	27 0	17 8	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	16

India for the 2nd half of July 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Nagpur* ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	26 3	26 3	27 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 0	7 8	7 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balaghat ...		
22 8	29 0	30 0	35 0	35 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 0	6 12	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	29 0	280 0	240 0	360 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
2 0	27 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Mandla ...		
3 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
1 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
2 8	36 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	44 0	42 0	36 0	88 0	100 0	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	7 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
0 0	90 0	100 0	35 0	40 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ...	Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
8 8	9 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	20 0	300 0	275 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
1 0	22 0	13 5	27 0	28 0	22 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Bassim ...		
3 2	33 0	34 7	20 7	20 2	16 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	13 2	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
2 2	32 0	33 7	20 2	20 0	16 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	12 5	13 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
1 2	41 2	37 6	26 3	26 3	19 7	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	Kolar ... Wholesale		
0 7	40 7	37 1	25 7	25 7	19 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3	Kolar ... Retail ...		
6 5	56 5	58 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
4 5	54 5	56 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
6 2	30 4	28 7	22 0	23 1	19 8	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 5	8 5	9 4	Mysore ... Wholesale		
5 6	29 3	28 3	21 4	22 0	19 3	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 2	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
1 5	31 5	35 5	23 0	24 2	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
9 2	28 0	46 0	18 7	17 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 7	9 0	10 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
8 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
9 0	45 5	56 0	23 3	23 5	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
4 0	44 0	50 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
2 7	22 2	32 8	17 4	17 3	14 6	91 6	73 2	110 0	8 5	8 7	9 4	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
8	27 0	19 0	26 0	26 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	25 8	23 8	20 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
4	21 4	10 0	23 2	23 12	21 9	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	19 13	19 5	19 8	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	35 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	25 0	21 8	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	16 9	16 0	14 15	1 0 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	13 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 5	16 8	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	27 5	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	168 0	110 0	36 0	35 0	31 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	27 0	26 8	...	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	15 0	87 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 9	17 0	15 13	100 6	100 6	91 4	10 1	10 9	12 2	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 10	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 9	11 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 12	20 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

P

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE MILITARY OPERATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE NAGA HILLS, BY THE FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLONEL J. N. NUTTALL, C. B.

No. 42, dated Samaguting, the 30th April, 1875.

From—CAPTAIN JOHN BUTLER, Political Agent, Nága Hills,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1063, dated the 6th instant, I have now the honour to submit the following full report on the military operations carried on in the Nága Hills with a view to the punishment of the tribes who were concerned in the terrible massacre * of Lieutenant Holcombe and his party at Ninú, on the 2nd February last, by the force under the command of Colonel J. N. Nuttall, C. B.

* A massacre at which in the incredibly brief space of a few minutes eighty men were most treacherously murdered, and fifty-one others wounded, out of a total of 197 all told.

2. You are already aware that I had just conducted the Western Nága Hills exploration expedition up from Samaguting, through Wokha, Núnkam, Lákhuti, and Assiringia to Déká Haimong, when I first received news of the sad disaster that had occurred to the Eastern expedition. On the 17th February, I received your letter, No. 12 T., of the 14th idem, intimating that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to appoint me political officer, under the orders of the military officer in command of the field force which was about to enter the Eastern Nága Hills, with a view to punish the tribes concerned in the massacre, and directing me to proceed at once with my party to Búrúárcháli (near Jáipúr), there to assume charge of political affairs from Major W. C. S. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur.

3. On receipt of these instructions, I at once marched, *viá* the Nága villages of Náogáon and Kánching, to Názirah, in the Sibságar district. Thence I marched up the Dhúdoráli, through Towrok and Sápákoti to Búrúarcháli, which I reached on the 24th February, and at once assumed charge as political officer. The road between Sápákoti and Búrúárcháli was in a terribly bad state, consequently we felt the marches a good deal.

4. At Búruárcháli I found Major Tulloch, with a detachment of the 44th Regiment, and learnt that measures had already been set on foot for the prompt collection of supplies. Huts were already built for the force expected.

5. Having received no letters since the date I left Názirah, and being anxious to ascertain the strength and nature of the force that was coming up, so as to have some idea of the work before me, and of the scale on which arrangements should be made, I determined to visit Dibrugarh. I was also anxious to learn who was to be the commander, in order that I might place myself under his orders and receive his instructions at once. Accordingly, on the 25th I went into Jáipúr. The following day I rode straight into Dibrugarh where I found the Chief Commissioner had already arrived. Here I learnt that Colonel Nuttall had been appointed to the command of the force. Having been furnished with a copy of the letter of instructions for the political conduct of the expedition (quoted in the margin), and having seen the Chief Commissioner and received his orders in person, I went over to Colonel Nuttall, and thoroughly discussed with him the nature of the work before us, and the whole question of our future operations.

No. 19 T. of 24th February 1875, from the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, to Colonel Nuttall, C. B.

6. I may here briefly explain that the duty we had to perform was, *to punish, as might be best possible, all the villages which joined in the treacherous massacre at Ninú, and to recover as many as possible of the arms and heads taken by the enemy.* The first and most difficult task, therefore, before us, was to ascertain exactly which were the villages implicated, for it must be remembered that the only information we possessed upon this point up to date was that contained in Captain Badgley's letters quoted in the margin. I considered that I should best obtain this information by quietly

No. A. of 7th February 1875.
No. 3 B. of 16th " "
No. 6 B. of 23rd " "

preceding the force by two days' march, that is to say, as far as Bor Mútan, where I felt sure I should be better able to glean more trustworthy intelligence than if I were to stay in the plains with the troops. Besides this, anxious as I was that no guilty village should get off, I was more anxious still that no innocent village should suffer. I saw that the only way to ensure this was to proceed on ahead with a sufficient escort, and ascertain all I could about the villages implicated, assuring the rest that they had nothing whatever to fear at our hands. As Colonel Nuttall fully concurred with me in the view I had taken, on the 27th I returned to Jáipúr. On the 28th, passing through Búrúárcháli, and having seen that all my arrangements there were complete, I moved camp to Halwa; a small village at the foot of the hills, about two miles west of Búrúárcháli.

7. Whilst at Jáipúr I received several deputations from the villages of Námsáng (or Lásá), Bordúár (or Lánú), and Dádam, and from them I elicited the fact that Ninú and several villages in its neighbourhood were all in the habit of visiting the plains through the Bordúár pass, but that they also had a road of their own. I may mention here, that long subsequently, on the occasion of my receiving a deputation from Voká, a village some eight or ten miles' march further in, and beyond Ninú, and within two miles, as the crow flies, of the Pátkái watershed (a village which I afterwards visited, and which has been entered on the map herewith attached), I was amused at one of the deputation being recognized by Shadhon, the Lakhimpur Agency Sheristadar, as a man who had been in the Dibrugarh court-house with reference to some case, a matter which the man at once acknowledged. I have deemed it right to record this here, as I believe that it has been said that "the offending tribes are inner Nágas, who have no communication with the plains," and because I am aware that it has long been generally believed, that no Nágas except those living along the border line of low hills ever visit the plains or know anything about us; whereas, I believe it will be found that the Nágas along the whole frontier, living within four or five days' journey from the plains, are in the habit of visiting us, and know, or rather fancy they know, a good deal about us. In illustration of this view, I may remark that the far distant "Nunkam Abor Peak" of the old north-east frontier maps turned out (on our visiting it this year) to be a fine large village, one of the leading villages of the Háttigoriá tribe, many of whom spoke Assamese, and told us that they regularly visited Assam *viá* Titabor. Whilst on this subject, I would invite attention to the concluding portion of a very old letter, No. 259 of 7th November, 1843, from the Political Agent of Upper Assam to the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, where the "*Nágas on the Patkai*" are mentioned as having been active in furnishing "information, guides, and porters" in the expedition against the Singphús. The Tiráp river therein alluded to rises due east of Nisá, and within some six or eight miles of it. Thus it would seem to appear that our intercourse with, and knowledge of, these tribes was much more constant, intimate, and cordial in those days than it has ever been since.

To return to my subject, these Bordúáriás and Námsángiás also informed me that the Ninú men were more or less allied to the Bánferá and Mútan lot. After much cross-examination, I managed to gather that they had heard that the villages concerned in the massacre were Ninú, Nisá, Káimoi, Lonkái, Kámhúá, Senúá and Niáonú, besides Khánú and Khásá, which they were not quite sure about. I then ordered the chiefs of Námsáng and Bordúár to furnish me with twenty good men, each party under a responsible chief, to accompany me for the purpose of acting as interpreters, scouts, guides, coolies, and in fact to do any and every kind of work that I might want at their hands. This order, although demurring to it a little at first, they finally carried out most cheerfully, the Námsáng Vángam himself accompanying me in person. The chief reason I had for taking these men on with me, was that I was confident they were all well acquainted with the country, and could give me every information about it if they liked. I knew they both cordially hated one another, Lánú and Lásá having been at constant feud for something like twenty years. I proposed to check the one's statements against the other, and be thus able, by also examining third parties, to ascertain the truth as nearly as possible. This is exactly what occurred.

8. On the 1st March I entered the hills, and, passing through the village of Khúlan-Mútan,* moved into Bor-Mútan.† There, after thorough search, scrambling down precipitous khuds, I finally determined upon pitching camp on a spot a little to the west of and just outside the village, where the slopes were gentle, where there was abundance of room to house any number of men, and abundance of good water. The Bor-Mútanias turned out most willingly and helped to build our huts, and, indeed, gave us every assistance that lay in their power during the whole time of our stay among them. The Khúlan-Mútanias did the same. I must not forget to mention here that both these two villages, together with Horú-Mútan, Bor-Bánsáng, and several other neighbouring villages, including (after some little delay) Bánferá, all sent in their quota of coolies, who were employed in pushing up stores from the plains to our camps at Bor-Mútan and Bor-Bánsáng.

* 2,150 feet above the sea-level.
† 2,650 " " "

9. On the evening of the 2nd March, Colonel Nuttall and Major Heathcote joined me. The latter left us again the following morning to supervise the arrangements for the final advance of the troops. For the greater part of that day I was occupied in receiving deputations from several of the neighbouring villages, which included a long palaver with the men of Bor-Bánsáng, who at first had sent in a message to the effect that the chief was too ill to come. However, a second message, telling them that in that case they must send in the second chief, or Vánsá, had the desired effect, and the Vánsá, with a number of others, came in. Although very suspicious and uncommunicative at first, after much beating about the bush, they gave me a lot of information, which almost exactly corroborated the story I had previously heard. As I saw they were in a great state of fright, fearing that they too might suffer punishment in some way or another, I reassured them, by telling them that, unless they had had any hand in the massacre, they need be under no apprehension whatever, and that, to show them that we looked upon them as friends, I would visit their village the next day in person.

10. Early on the morning of the 4th, taking an escort of forty of my police with me, and accompanied by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I went over to Bor-Bánsáng* and was there met, about half a mile from the village, by the Vángam (or chief), Vánsá (or second chief), and a number of their followers, who conducted us to the chief's own house. There we sat down and chatted together for several hours. At first the chief declared that he had seen nothing, he had heard nothing, and knew nothing about the massacre. But, on my reminding him that he had received a visit from the Ninú chief only a short time after the occurrence (of which fact I had become cognizant through the Bor-Mútan chief), and that it was therefore absurd for him to pretend that he had heard nothing about it, he at once confessed that this was quite true, that about ten days after the massacre he had received a visit from Kiváng, the Vángam of Ninú, who had told him that the chiefs of some ten villages had combined together to oppose the further progress of the survey party, but that some had not been in time to be present at the massacre. That he had heard that the persons actually present were from Ninú, Nisa, the two villages of Kamhúá, Káimoi and Lonkái, and that five men, three of whose names he then gave me as Nokdon, Chúnle, and Mikbong (the other two he said he could not remember), of Senúá, who had accompanied Lieutenant Holcombe, had returned with five guns and ten heads,—which latter statement was afterwards ascertained to be incorrect. He added that Niáonú had also joined in the pursuit of some of the survivors whom they had cut up on the banks of the Dilli. The Vángam also went on to tell me that he could not say for certain what the Senúá men intended doing, but that he had heard that their chief, and the people generally, were originally much opposed to the part taken in the massacre by the five men above alluded to, but that since they had been fortifying their village. The Ninú chief had informed him that if the "Assam Rajah" came out to fight, he had got all his men ready, and would meet the Sahebs at Senúá. After this, I went out to search for a suitable place for our camp, and, whilst looking for it, about half a mile from the village, on the

* 3,800 feet above the sea-level.

road towards Senúá, I suddenly came upon a party of some fifty or more Nágas fully armed. We were about three hundred yards apart when we first, apparently simultaneously, caught sight of each other. I at once through my Dobashias called out to know who they were, and what they wanted. After some hesitation, apparently passed in consultation, they replied that they were Senúá men, "come out to meet the Saheb as friends." To this I replied as nearly as possible in the following words:—"Is this the way you come out to meet me, fully armed, with dao, shield, and spear? Some of your men have killed some of mine. You are at peace with Bor-Bánsáng, and yet you come fully armed, and say you have come as friends. If this is true, and you really have come as friends, let two or three of your chiefs come on unarmed, and I will hear what you have got to say." When this occurred I had only got my own orderlies, three Dobashias, and some half a dozen Bánsáng men with me, having left the rest of my escort behind in the village, where Lieutenant Woodthorpe was still busy sketching in the country. To this invitation, they replied that they would come in and talk to me; but, instead of doing so, they sat down in large groups. One man ran back and called out something to others, who were coming up all along the road in parties of two, three, and four together. Although I repeatedly invited them to come on and speak to me, not a single man could be induced to come forward. After waiting for half-an-hour, which I passed by taking some luncheon under a tree, and having been joined by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I retired to the village. After another long talk with the Vángam, in which I instructed him to erect huts for us, we returned to camp. There, on the following day, I laid the whole information I had gathered up to date before Colonel Nuttall, who fully concurred with me in thinking that the evidence, as far as it went, tended to show that Senúá, as a whole village, had not joined the enemy, but that the five men who accompanied the survey party had been probably won over by the (to a Nága) irresistible prospect of heads and loot, and had then gone in with the rest; that the Senúá men, having received them back, together with their plunder, were probably now afraid we should hold them all in the same category, and were consequently hesitating which they should do,—surrender at discretion and throw themselves on our mercy, or fight it out to the utmost. Colonel Nuttall then decided that, if this surmise proved correct, and if it was satisfactorily shown that Senúá as a whole village really had not taken any part in the massacre, and did not oppose our advance, the unconditional surrender of the five men, together with the restitution of the guns, &c., which they had brought back, would amply satisfy the ends of justice. Thus, with Senúá untouched, it would be all the easier to organize a simultaneous attack upon some of the other more important villages, including Ninú, the actual scene of the massacre, which we considered of all others to be the village where, if possible, punishment should fall heaviest.

11. From the 5th to the 12th of February, all hands were hard at work pushing up supplies, improving the camps, stockading the store-depôts, opening out the several roads, and building bridges over the Tevai, Tising, and Dilli rivers. This was very hard work, as we had to work against time, and the incessant rain rendered the hill-paths so extremely slippery that it was almost impossible at times to keep one's footing, even empty-handed, and much more so with a heavy load. I cannot refrain from saying here that I think very great credit as due to Captain Wauchope and his transport corps for the manner in which they persevered in, and performed their laborious task. I must, however, add that I do not consider the Punjâbi plainsmen, as a rule, make the best coolies for hill work.

12. Colonel Sheriff, with the 42nd, having arrived at Bor-Mútan on the 6th, Colonel Cory, with the 44th, on the 10th, and the last detachment, with the remainder of the transport crops, on the 11th, the following arrangements were made by the Officer Commanding to keep open communications in rear, namely:—

No. 1.—At Júipár, were posted one Native officer, twenty-seven sepoys, and twelve police.

No. 2.—At Bárúárchúli, Major Tulloch, 44th Regiment, with Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, and one Native officer, thirty sepoys, and six police.

No. 3.—At Halwa, two Native non-commissioned officers and eight sepoys.

No. 4.—At Khúlan-Mútan, two Native non-commissioned officers and ten sepoys;

No. 5.—At Bor-Múan, Mr. H. M. Hinde, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Dr. McKay, with one Native officer and thirty sepoys.

On the evening of the 12th, Colonel Nuttall issued the order, copy of which I have attached (*vide* Appendix A.) This was most carefully explained to every man accompanying the force. I am extremely glad to be here able to record that throughout this short campaign, notwithstanding that we had come to avenge the treachery of the foul plot by which so many of our soldiers and followers had lost both friends and relations, and notwithstanding that our force was composed of very various races, I never saw or heard of any act of barbarity or cruelty towards the enemy. Had there been such acts they would assuredly have come to light—and this, too, although numbers of poor helpless women and children were captured from time to time, found hiding in their mountain fastnesses, where they vainly imagined that the inaccessible approaches up precipitous cliffs and dense jungle, had secured them a temporary, but safe, retreat from all pursuit. These unfortunates were, without exception, invariably brought into camp, fed and kindly treated, and, after being questioned about the movements of their people, &c., were told that we did not make war against women and children. They were then given their liberty to their intense joy, and often still more intense astonishment; for of course you are aware that the Nága himself spares neither age nor sex,—with him all is fair, and he neither gives nor expects quarter.

13. On the morning of the 13th February, the Nága field force, consisting of the numbers given in the margin, marched out of Bor-Mután, and moved camp to Bor-Bánsáng, where we found huts already erected for us on the spot I had previously chosen. Our reception here was most cordial in every way, but I failed to elicit any further intelligence of the movements of the enemy, including Senúá. It was therefore left quite an open question whether we should be opposed on the morrow or not. Early on the morning of the 14th, having left behind one Native officer and thirty sepoys at Bor-Bánsáng, we started for Senúá. About half a mile from the village, and a few hundred yards from the first or lowest stockade, we were met by a party of Senúá men, who called out to us, saying they had come to inquire whether we meant peace or war. To this we replied that such questions could only be discussed with the chief himself. On their promising that the chief would come down to meet us, we halted, and, after waiting impatiently for about an hour, Sombang, the Vángam, accompanied by two others, came in. I taxed him with having sent five men from his village with Lieutenant Holcombe's party, who had joined in the massacre, and had brought back some guns and heads, &c. To this he at once replied that it was quite true that he had sent five men, whose names he then gave me as Mokdon, Chúnle, Mikbong, Jánphúá, and Jánchoi, three of which tallied exactly with the names I had previously got. He added that these men had afterwards joined in the massacre, in spite of his orders telling them to be careful that no harm happened to the Saheb, and that they had brought back four guns with them, but no heads. He most emphatically denied that either he or his village had had any hand in the matter, and added that, far from that, he considered that they had saved the lives of a party escorting a dâk which had arrived the very morning of the attack, and which was going on to Ninú, had they not prevented it from doing so. On hearing this, and after consultation with Colonel Nuttall, who thought with me that we had no fresh grounds for reversing the decision which he had previously come to with regard to Senúá, and which I have already explained above in the latter portion of paragraph 10, but, on the contrary, reason for adhering to it, I explained our conditions, namely, the prompt and unconditional surrender of every man, at present believed to be only five, who was present at the massacre, and the immediate restitution of the guns. With these conditions the chief promised full compliance. We then detained him, and sent off his two companions to carry out the orders they had received. They left us, saying they would bring back the five men and four guns as soon as possible.

Corps.	British officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
42nd Regiment (N. I.) ...	3	4	27	2	139
43rd " " ...	...	...	...	...	6
44th " " ...	4	4	20	2	194
Nága Hills Police... ...	...	1	3	2	50
TOTAL ...	7	9	50	6	389

Another whole hour and ten minutes passed, during which time much animated conversation passed between the chief and his people in the village, whom we could see assembled in great force, fully armed, occupying every point of vantage. These men for a long time kept on repeating that they were just going to bring in the men, until at last one of them called out that the men had gone to their fields, and hence the delay. As the chief himself had only a short time before told me that they were in the village, this decided the question. It was already late, and it would have been impolitic to delay our advance any longer, so the Officer Commanding, having detached Colonel Sheriff, with the 42nd, to march round the western flank, and thus take the village in rear, advanced himself with the rest of the force from the north. We were considerably delayed in cutting our way through the two strong stockades, with thickly-panjied ditches, which had evidently only very lately been erected right across the road leading up the northern spur. We met, however, with no other opposition, for the Senúá men fell back as we advanced. Having made good our entrance into the village* we again halted, and reiterated our conditions with exactly the same result, namely, replies that they would surrender the men and guns as soon as possible,—but the excuse now was that the men had gone out fishing, and hence the delay; so we advanced again, and finally took up our position in the very centre of the village, on a fine, broad rocky plateau, commanding the approaches, which were almost perpendicular on three sides, a position so strong, that it might easily have been held for a considerable time by a handful of determined men against almost any odds. Here we were met by Colonel Sheriff and his party, who had been allowed to pass round almost unnoticed, if not unperceived, so that, had there been any opposition, the enemy would probably have suffered severely. The force having been billetted off into the several houses abandoned by their owners, and the Vángam himself having been safely lodged in honourable confinement in his own residence, I sent out messages to the Senúá people, telling them that we had no wish to confound the innocent with the guilty, but that we were quite determined that the guilty should not get off, that we should therefore hold the Senúá people and their chief responsible that those men of Senúá who had taken part in the massacre were promptly made over to us, unconditionally, to be treated in such manner as we might decide upon hereafter.

* 4,250 feet above the sea-level.

14. The following morning I took down briefly the Vángam's statement (Appendix B). Shortly afterwards some of the Senúá men sent in three guns (two long Enfields and one short carbine). Immediately after that, again, who should come in with the Vángam's food but Janphúá, one of the very men we wanted, who was recognized and secured at once. I immediately took down his statement too (Appendix No. 1), from which I first learnt that there were six men of Senúá all present at the massacre, a fact which was never afterwards disputed. A few hours after this, with the assistance of our Nága allies, we managed to secure Nokdon and Mikbong, two more of the men implicated. Their statements were also taken down at once (Appendices Nos. 2 and 3); after which Nokdon, who, you will remember, was the man alluded to by Captain Badgley as having been seen carrying off Lieutenant Holcombe's double-barrelled gun, voluntarily pointed out and produced the said gun carefully hidden away under a bundle of straw, close to the chief's house. From these several statements, which all told almost exactly the same story, which, as regards all the main facts, was in almost every respect the one story we had heard all along, reported to us from such very different and opposite sources, I felt quite convinced that there was now not the slightest reason to doubt that the villages really implicated in the massacre were Ninú, Nisá, Káimoi, Lonkái, the two villages of Kámhúá and Niáonú. My view of this matter was more than ever confirmed afterwards,—both by the fact of the loot taken at the massacre being found at every one of these villages, and by the statements subsequently taken down. To the task of punishing these villages we now set ourselves. The Senúá chief, promising to bring in the other three men if allowed his full liberty, was then released, after having been duly warned of the serious consequences that would result from any breach of faith.

15. On the morning of the 16th February, leaving Lieutenant Abbott, with some eighty fighting men, to hold Senúá, Colonel Nuttall, with the rest

of the force, marched out, with the intention of attacking Ninú, but, on arriving at the Dilli, or Tisa, below Senúá he found the river had risen so high, owing to the constant rain we had had ever since entering the hills, that it was quite impossible to cross it. Seeing some bamboo rafts on the other side, head-constable Korom Sing, of the Nága Hills Police, at once volunteered to swim across and try to fetch them back. He very nearly succeeded in doing this, but the current was eventually too strong for him, and he only just managed to save himself by abandoning the raft. The attempt had so very nearly been a success, that we thought he might have succeeded if he had only had a few others to assist him. On other volunteers being called for, three more constables and a havildar and sepoy of the 44th joined him, and they all* swam across again. It was of no avail, for, notwithstanding the plucky pertinacity with which they one and all worked through several long hours (with only two daos and a hatchet between them, and expecting every moment to be attacked), it was at last seen that it was quite hopeless to think we could ever work rafts across, even with picked men stript to their waists, much less with armed parties, so long as the current continued as strong as it was then. Indeed, we began to notice with much apprehension that the river was rising rapidly, and that it had already risen nearly two feet during the time we had been endeavouring to cross it; Colonel Nuttall then at once determined to recall the party, and retire to Senúá. The six men then got on to a raft, and a most exciting scene ensued on their passage back. The raft was swept with incredible speed down the stream, and, seeing their only chance for life was to swim for it, about midway they all jumped into the roaring torrent, and struck out for shore, where a long line of officers and men were ready to receive them. Although carried some distance down, they all landed safely, with the exception of one unfortunate sepoy, who seemed to have either been struck on the side by a rock, or to have lost his head, for he suddenly turned round, and, in a few seconds, having been carried several hundred yards down, he disappeared, apparently worn out by his terrible struggles.

* I deem it right here to record the names of all these men, as deserving special praise for their gallant conduct on this occasion:—

Nága Hills Police.

Head-constable Korom Sing.
Constable Dhon Sing.
" Khonthai Ram.
" Sikidao.

44th Regiment.

Havildar Hemachand.
Sepoy Chouli (drowned).

16. On the 17th, a large working party of sepoys and police, under the able and active superintendence of Lieutenant Woodthorpe (of the Royal Engineers) was occupied all day in endeavouring to throw a trestle-bridge across the river. By evening they managed to reach about half way. As the river had been falling again, on the following morning the whole force marched down once more and bivouacked at the bridge for the night. Working parties were put on again at once next morning, and by dint of working incessantly all day, by evening we were delighted to have the bridge completed. The Nágas from the opposite side fired into us, but without effect on two separate occasions. Their fire was immediately replied to and silenced by the line of skirmishers which had been thrown out to cover our advance on the bridge. When men could cross over, a picket was placed on the right bank to defend any attack that might be made on the bridge. As it was considered possible that an attempt might be made to cut the bridge away, under cover of the darkness and roar of the river, the picket remained posted there for the night. As we were not quite sure how far we might have to cut our way through the jungle, in order to reach the path leading to Ninú, I got together some twenty of our Nága allies and with much difficulty, for they were terribly afraid of being cut up, I succeeded in getting them to accompany me to search for it. After cutting through the jungle for about a quarter of a mile, we struck into the first path leading up the north-western spur to Ninú. Thence about half a mile more brought us to the second path, after exploring which sufficiently to ascertain the nature of the country before us, I returned to camp a little after sunset, and laid what information I had collected before the Officer Commanding. That night Colonel Nuttall was pleased to discuss with me and decide the question of our operations for the morrow. The plan was briefly as follows: that the baggage should be placed under a separate guard, which should act, so far independently as to follow the main or left column, conforming and regulating their movements according to circumstances in front. The rest of the force was divided into two columns, the one under the command of Colonel Sheriff,

with the 42nd, to advance by the path on the right; the other, under Colonel Nuttall himself, with Colonel Cory and the 44th and the Nága Hills Police to advance by the path on the left. Each column was to time its movements so as to attack the enemy simultaneously from two sides, and then, if all was well and time permitted, to push on at once and attack and take Nisa the same day.

17. In this order, on the morning of the 19th, the two columns started together, *en route* for Ninú;* Major Heathcote, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and I accompanying Colonel Nuttall, with the main, or left, column. Whilst advancing up the hill we noticed large numbers of armed Nágas on our left, issuing out of Lonkái, some of whom came down the Lonkái spur as if with the intention of attacking us in the rear. We pretended to take no notice of them, and steadily marched to the front. When we had arrived within about half a mile of the village, we saw smoke and flames bursting out of the houses below and nearest to us. We then thought the enemy were about to beat a hasty retreat; but, on our hastening on, we saw that the houses, which by that time had been nearly burnt down to the ground, belonged only to a small detached portion of the village, and were quite outside the very strong defences they had erected all round the main portion. It then seemed to us that the houses had been burnt to prevent our taking advantage of the cover they would otherwise have afforded. We had no sooner crossed the sites of these smouldering houses, and got within one hundred yards of the stockade, when the enemy called out to us to "come on," and followed up this invitation by opening fire upon us. Shortly after this, whilst advancing up to the assault as quickly as we possibly could through the mass of bristling panjees with which the whole ground was strewed, we heard a regular volley from the other side, which told us that the 42nd had also arrived. This steady advance, notwithstanding the heavy fire which they poured into us, which, however, did no injury, seemed to strike terror into the Nágas, who were now seen flying in every direction, setting light to their houses as they went, apparently in order to check pursuit. Thus, long before half our men were through the stockade, the whole village was in flames. I very shortly afterwards found myself, with Mojor Heathcote, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and about sixty men (of the 44th and police) passing over the site of the fearful tragedy of the 2nd February last, where the headless bodies, now almost skeletons, of our unfortunate people were still lying about in every direction, vividly recalling to mind the terrible scene that had been enacted there. Without delay, we followed up the fugitives towards, and right through, Nisa,† where they again played us the same game as they had done at Ninú. Thus we were enabled that day thoroughly to carry out the previously arranged programme to a most complete and successful issue. That night the force encamped, divided as follows, namely, at Nisa, Colonels Nuttall and Cory, Major Heathcote, Lieutenants Woodthorpe and McGregor, Mr. McCay, and myself, with the 44th Regiment and Nága Hills Police; at Ninú, Colonel Sheriff, Captain Wauchope, Lieutenants Ridgeway and Egan, Doctors White and Wilson, and Mr. Chennell, with the 42nd Regiment.

* 3,350 feet above the sea-level.

† 4,250 feet above the sea-level.

The 19th, I must here mention, was one of the first really fine days we had experienced, and the heat in the afternoon was very trying indeed. This intense heat was dispelled, about 10 o'clock that night, by a succession of very severe thunder-storms, which covered the hill-tops for several inches in depth with a coating of large hail-stones, which had all the appearance of a heavy fall of snow.

18. On the 20th Colonel Sheriff, with a party of some sixty men from the Ninú column, attacked and destroyed Lonkái. The Nisa column was split up into detachments of from twenty to forty men under European officers, who scoured the country in every direction for a circuit of several miles, discovering and destroying several hundred huts, containing much grain and other (to the Nágas) valuable property. This had been very carefully stored away, under the belief that, hidden far away, amid dense jungle, and generally in places only to be approched by the most difficult and precipitous paths, it was perfectly safe. I have since learnt that this, to them unprecedented, system

of following them up and attacking them in their mountain fastnesses, terrified them much more than anything else. That we could attack, take and destroy their villages, they appear to have thought possible, though they had taken care to guard against that, by removing all their property out of them; but that we, and specially the Saheb portion, whom they had been accustomed generally to see on the top of a horse or outside an elephant in the plains, should be able to follow them on their own almost inaccessible hill-sides, they looked upon us almost miraculous. It is worthy of note that, after the expedition was over, the Nágas everywhere openly confesssed that they had never seen such a thing before, indeed, it was repeated to me that they declared with astonishment—"What kind of Sahebs are these? They beat the Nágas in their own hills; they fear nothing, and nothing seems to stop them; no jungle is so thick but what they go through it; no precipice so steep but what they get over it." And I think it would be very difficult indeed to find words conveying higher praise of the conduct of the officers and men engaged in this expedition than these few brief but expressive sentences.

19. At Ninú we found the whole of the seventy-one heads which had been taken at the massacre, carefully arranged in a long basket placed under a large clump of very old trees in the centre of the village, where such trophies are usually exhibited. This number of heads corresponds very nearly with the total number of men known to have been murdered, *viz.*, seventy-nine, and the slight discrepancy is easily accounted for when we remember that a small party is reported to have been cut up by the Niáonú men on the banks of the Dilli, whose heads of course would not bave heen found here. One head was afterwards recovered at Kámuhuá. These heads, and all the bones and other remains of the massacre, were now most carefully collected and burnt, and the ashes buried, so that no trace whatever of the sad event was left behind.

20. On the 21st, Lieutenant Ridgeway, with a party of 46 men detached from the Ninú column, marched upon and destroyed Káimoi, a comparatively small village, which was undefended. The same day I accompanied Colonel Nuttall, with a party of 120 men detached from the Nisa column, which attacked and destroyed in rapid succession both the villages of Kámhúá.* These villages, although strongly defended with double stockades, evidently only lately erected, offered but a feeble resistance. The enemy, who were out in considerable numbers, giving way as we advanced, fled precipitately on the first volley. This was a severe day's work for the troops, for Kámhúá was at least seven miles distant from Nisa, with a deep valley between, and the stream we had to cross was only fordable with great difficulty. I think we were all very glad to get back into camp again a little after sunset.

* 3,900 and 4,600 feet each respectively above the sea-level.

21. The two following days (22nd and 23rd) scouting parties were out again in all directions, discovering and destroying fresh huts and more grain, which had been passed over on the previous occasions. A good deal of miscellaneous property, in the shape of waterproof-sheets, caps, boots, a telescope, bayonet-scabbards, sepoys' accoutrements, &c., taken by the enemy was recovered and brought into camp.

22. On the 24th, Colonel Cory, with a detachment of the 44th, was instructed to revisit Kámhúá, and pass the night there, whilst Lieutenant Ridgeway and a party of the 42nd was in like manner deputed to revisit Lonkái with a view to show the Nágas in what opposite directions we could strike simultaneously, and also with the hope that they might possibly be able to recover some of the guns. The same day, accompanied by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I visited the friendly village of Voka† (already referred to in paragraph 7), where we were most cordially received, and presented with a large elephant's tusk, measuring sixty-one inches in length and sixteen inches in circumference. This I returned to them, explaining that I had not come to see them for the purpose of receiving presents, and recommending them to take the tusk to Jáipúr, where they would probably get at least Rs. 150 for it. This they did not like, at first thinking I had refused it because I did not wish to be on friendly terms with them; but on my consenting at last to accept a spear instead, which I explained would answer all the purpose of proving how

† 5,000 feet above sea-level.

friendly my feelings really were towards them, they were, childlike, quite delighted again, and were most profuse in their offers to assist me in any way they could. On our way back we saw the broad high Tablung Hill standing out in strong relief against the clear sky at an angle of 253 deg., or nearly W.-S.-W. This day's work enabled the officer in charge of the survey to map in the whole country up to the summit of the Patkai, and finally complete an area of about 300 square miles on the scale of two miles to one inch, a most creditable result, considering the time, weather, and circumstances under which it was executed. A special and very interesting report on these operations, together with illustrated notes on the people and country by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I have now the honour to attach hereto (*vide* Appendix X). These valuable notes, you will observe, have so fully and graphically described both the people and the country visited by us, that I have refrained from touching upon those subjects myself.

23. On the 25th Colonel Corry rejoined us, bringing back a prisoner named Chaokat (of Kámhúá), who had been recognized by sepoy Bhawan Singh of the 44th, as one of the Nágas whom he had noticed cutting down two of our men at the massacre. I afterwards took down his statement (Appendix No. 4), which, as regards all the major points, corroborated the evidence we had previously got.

24. On the 26th Colonel Nuttall and staff, with the whole of the Nisa column, including the survey officers and myself, rejoined the rest of the force at Ninú, where we received several deputations from Dádam, Khetri, and other villages in the neighbourhood, two and three days' journey off. These all came in to assure us of their friendly feelings. We then again endeavoured to open communications with the enemy by sending messages through these men, demanding the restitution of the guns. I must explain here that we never had an opportunity of speaking to a Ninú or Nisa man face to face throughout the expedition, although, after punishment had been inflicted, we repeatedly sent word, through the women who were released, telling them that the bearers of any flag of truce, which the Nága generally represent by a green bough, bringing in guns would always be respected and allowed to depart again in peace. Although subsequently women were sent in to speak with us, in no instance could we ever get a man to do so. The fact was I suppose, that they had learnt that we really did spare women, and that therefore *they* would be quite safe,—but that we should ever spare a man under any circumstances, after the fearful and wanton provocation they had given us, was a thing utterly beyond their belief. On the 27th we at last received word that the enemy were quite ready to give up the guns, but that their people had been so scattered in every direction, that they did not know where half of them had gone. Hence there would be some delay in collecting all the guns, but that they would bring them in as fast as they could. True to their promise, the following morning two guns (one B. L. Snider and one M. L. Enfield) were brought in, and the same evening three more (two B. L. Sniders and one M. L. gun), together with some waterproof-sheets and great-coats. Although the men bringing them were invited to come right into camp with them, a promise being made that they might depart again at once untouched, for I was naturally very anxious now to see and talk to some of them, not one of them, as I said before, could be induced to do so. The way they used to give them up was by placing them under a big tree about half a mile off, and then shouting to us to come and take them,—immediately our men went forward to do so, they used to disappear into the jungle. One of these parties having informed us (from a distance) that two of the guns were at Voka, two at Kámhúá, and one at Khanú, it was determined these villages should be again visited. Three parties started off early the following morning, and returned to camp in the evening, each reporting that the several villages (Voka, Kámhúá, and Khanú) had most emphatically denied having received any of the guns, which they declared most positively had been all kept by the Ninú and Nisa men, the truth of which of course it was impossible to be certain about. That same evening Captain Badgley's double-barrelled rifle, with some more great-coats and blankets, was surrendered to us. As the 30th passed without any other guns being given up, and we learnt through the Dádam and Khetri men that a great

number of the Ninú people were reported to have fled beyond Láju and were actually preparing to cross the Pátkái to seek refuge among the tribes towards Húkong, it was considered inexpedient to wait any longer on the mere chance of getting back some more of the guns, especially as it was evident that the recovery of the guns was only a question of time, and as we had still got to settle accounts with Niáonú. So it was determined we should now march back to Senúá. The following day (the 31st) the whole force was once more assembled at that village. The chief was again warned that, believing in the innocence of himself and his village generally, we had every reason and wish to avoid doing him or his men any injury whatever, but that if he failed to surrender those among his people who were guilty, we should be then forced to consider what means we could employ in order to compel him to do so, and it would be unadvisable for him to try our patience too far;—in reply to all of which he reiterated his former promises, that he would assuredly give them up as soon as he could catch them.

25. On the morning of 1st April, Colonel Nuttall, with a force of 120 fighting-men, all told, marched upon Niáonú* attacked, and burnt it to the ground. The defences were comparatively weak, and the resistance feeble, for, although numbers of Nágas were seen, both on entering the village and afterwards in the jungles, they never made a stand anywhere. Thus our work was satisfactorily over at last, and glad we all were to come to an end of it. The task of punishing savages, ignorant and barbarous, bloodthirsty and treacherous, who never, or seldom dare to meet their foe in the open, as man to man, is not a congenial one. I think we all felt it was like giving a dose of medicine to a sick child or cutting off the injured limb of a friend, a dire duty that must be done, and done thoroughly to be of any good,—and thoroughly it was done.

* 4,300 feet above the sea-level.

26. On the 2nd April, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, with an adequate escort, very peaceably visited Niáosá (the village beyond Niáonu), as much with a view to do some survey work there, as to thoroughly assure and prove to the Nágas that we had no quarrel whatever with any villages save those who had taken part in the massacre. The same day, Inspector Mema Ram, of the Nága Hills Police, with twenty constables and a support of a Subadar and twenty sepoys of the 42nd regiment, was deputed to revisit Ninú, in order to see whether any more guns had been brought back. We were glad to see them return the same evening, bringing in no less than seven more guns, which had been surrendered to them with the promise that the rest would all be given up as soon as they could be collected. As Colonel Nuttall had now carried out his instructions to the very letter, and had stayed in the hills fully as long as it was contemplated he should; considering, too, that the surrender of the rest of the guns was simply a question of time, and a matter which might just as easily be arranged for from the plains, he determined that we should commence our march homewards on the morrow. I had ascertained from both father and uncle of the Senúá chief that the three men whose surrender we had demanded were only hiding in the jungle in the neighbourhood of the village, and that two of them had actually slept in their own houses the previous night. Accordingly it was determined to take the chief, as well as Kali, the son of Ponghi, one of the men wanted to act as the chief's servant, on with us, to be kept as hostages until the three men implicated were duly given up. On the morning of the 3rd April, having first of all burnt to the ground the houses of the six men implicated, which were all pointed out to us by the chief himself, taking great care at the same time to do no harm to the rest of the village, the whole forced marched back to Bor-Bansang, where we were again most hospitably welcomed by the chief and his followers.

27. On the 4th we returned to Bor-Mutan. The following evening I received a report that the Senúá men had at last captured Chúnle, their Vánsá, (or second chief), one of the three remaining men whose surrender we had demanded, and that they had brought him down to the Tising, but were unable to cross, as the bridge over it, which we had noticed only the day before as being very shaky, had been carried away in the night. I immediately ordered the Bor-Mutan chief to send a party of his men out early next morning to repair the bridge and bring in the prisoner. To ensure this being done as

quickly as possible, the next morning (the 6th) I sent a head-constable and five constables down to the river. They returned in the evening, escorting Chúnle, who was carried in on a litter by his own people, utterly unable to stand, from two very severe panji wounds, the one through the right leg about mid-way between knee and ankle, the other under the left knee-cap and out through the thigh, which it appears he had received by falling into one of his own pit-falls whilst trying to escape. This man's statement I took down at once (Appendix No. 5). The same day the 44th left us, *en route* for Búrúárcháli, which they intended reaching in two days. On the 7th the remainder of the force marched out of Bor-Mútan, the 42nd to encamp that night at Khúlan-Mútan, whilst I and the survey party went straight on into Hulwa. On the 8th April the whole of the Nága field force was one more assembled at Búrúárcháli, the base of our operations. This place we found in such a terrible state of mud and slush, that we were all glad to get out of it as fast as possible. The fact is, there had been so much rain everywhere during the past month, that even the large rivers were all full to overflowing, and the Dihing had water in it from bank to bank, a most unusual occurrence at this season of the year. By the 12th April, everyone was back again at Dibrugarh. Thus ended our brief but decisive campaign,—a campaign which I am sure will not only be remembered for ages to come by the tribes who suffered by it, but one the fame of which will be handed along the whole line of Nága frontier to be a warning to all.

28. To sum up results, I may briefly say that we first of all clearly ascertained and thoroughly satisfied ourselves that seven villages had really undoubtedly taken an active part in the massacre we had come to avenge. That important question being decided, every one of those seven villages was attacked in turn, burnt to the ground, and all their household property destroyed. I must explain that the Nága's house is a solid structure, only erected with much time and labour, a fact that can easily be understood when I give the actual dimensions of one of them, which was measured with a tape, and found to be 200 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth; nor is the furniture by any means valueless or easily replaced,—for, to say nothing of the huge pounders hewed out of solid trees, with which each house is invariably furnished, there are the seats, large planks for sleeping on, and numerous wooden platters to eat off, &c., all cut and carved out of solid wood. One has only to try to purchase some of these articles to find out how much they are valued. Besides all this, the savages lost several hundred head of cattle, mostly magnificent mithon, whose value is well known, pigs, goats, fowls, and a very large quantity of rice and other grain. Some of them must have been killed and wounded. On this subject I have purposely heretofore refrained from making any statement,—as in all jungle warfare, where the enemy are in the habit of carrying off their killed and wounded, it is one of the most difficult things to estimate. From first to last I do not believe there were less than fifty killed, nor do I think there could have been very many more, besides possibly as many wounded. I base this estimate not only upon what I saw myself, but also upon Nága report. Then, from a total of seventy-nine heads missing, we have recovered seventy-two, the other seven having (so Nága report says) been thrown into the Dilli by the Niáonú men. Out of the thirty guns lost, we have got back nineteen, and the enemy have promised to return the remaining eleven as soon as they can collect them. These facts may be all left to speak for themselves. From the narrative of the daily events of the campaign, related in the sequence in which they occurred which I have endeavoured to make brief, but clear, I trust it will be now seen how thoroughly and completely orders have been carried out, in no spirit of "contemptuous devastation," but rather with a forbearing hand. The punishment of the guilty has been summary and severe, without being cruel, while the innocent have been met in a kindly spirit of friendship and conciliation. The resulting political effect I honestly believe it would be difficult to exaggerate.

29. It is not within my province to speak of the conduct of the troops and police employed in this expedition, and yet I feel I cannot well bring this report to a close without expressing my admiration of the courage and activity, good discipline, and persevering endurance that was shown by all ranks on every oppor-

tunity that presented itself. I think we may well congratulate ourselves on possessing such a force in a province where, as I have heard it aptly put, we are "all frontier," and exposed to the attacks of hardy mountaineers, who used, and still continue in many parts, to be the terror of the plains they hem in.

30. I must beg leave to express my obligations to Majors Clarke and Lance, the Deputy-Commissioners of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar, for the assistance they so kindly rendered me throughout, as well as to Messrs. Goad and Hinde, for the manner in which they performed their allotted task of pushing up provisions to the front, and keeping open communications in rear. I must not omit to mention the very valuable services rendered by the two Native officers, Sheristadar Shadhon and Inspector Mema Ram, whose names I beg leave to bring forward most prominently for the favourable notice of the Chief Commissioner. I consider them, each in his own line, to be two of the very best Native officers I have ever come across,—intelligent, brave, truthful and thoroughly trustworthy. They worked in a manner which elicited universal praise, and I shall be very glad indeed to see their services duly recognized. Finally, I would take this opportunity of publicly thanking the several private gentlemen of the Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts, who all so kindly rendered me such hearty assistance, both with carriage and supplies on the line of march, when I was hastening up to join the force.

31. In addition to the several annexures already alluded to, I beg to attach a map of the country traversed by the force, as well as copies of the statements made by Captain Badgley, his chaprassee, Adle Sing, Sepoy Bhowan Singh, and Tolong, a Banfera Nága (Appendices C., D., E., and F.,), as well as a copy of my letter No. 38T., dated the 14th ultimo, to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur (Appendix G.), regarding the disposal of the prisoners and hostages, pending the receipt of further orders from the Chief Commissioner.

32. On a perusal of the statements marked Nos. 2 and 5, it will be observed that the two prisoners, Nokdon and Chunle, both state that the Bordúárias instigated the massacre. I have heard it said, both at Dibrugarh and in the hills, that the Bordúárias were much incensed at the orders passed regarding their exclusion from any and all claim to any portion of the amount of compensation paid for the Hukanjari and Namsang tea-gardens,—which of course savage-like they would make a personal matter with the officer (Lieutenant Holcombe) through whom the ordere were received. Hence I think it is possible that the Bordúárias may have sent such a message as that mentioned by Nokdon. Still there was no actual proof of the matter, and of course the Bordúárias denied it *in toto*. From the statements marked B and Nos. 1 and 2, it will be seen that Khanu is stated to have been engaged in the massacre. Neither in this case, nor yet in that of the Bordúárias, did Colonel Nuttall consider there were sufficient grounds to justify any action.

33. As for *the real reason for the massacre*, the question, in my opinion, is very simply answered in one word,—"Opportunity." Had no opportunity been given, no massacre would have occurred, notwithstanding any number of messages or any number of plots. For as I have repeatedly said before, as an open and declared foe, the Nága *as a rule*, has such a dread of firearms, that he is simply contemptible before any force thus armed, whatever he may be when fighting against his brother Nága. The very story of Captain Badgley's able retreat, with a mere handful of men, who must have been more or less demoralized by what they had undergone, hampered with wounded, and laden with ammunition, most clearly proves this to be the case. It is curious to note that the "sulky" demeanour, followed afterwards by more peaceful overtures of the Ninú men, noticed by Captain Badgley (and referred to in his first report is, if you remember, very similar to the demeanour and conduct of the Wokha men towards me (as reported in my letter dated the 7th January last); and I feel quite convinced now, that had I allowed those men of Wokha to come into camp then, with their arms in their hands, as they wanted to, we too should in all probability have met as sad a fate as those who fell at Ninú. Then again, if it be asked,—Why should they seek for an opportunity? I would reply,—Long use has made it second nature to the Nága to seek for human heads, which he simply looks upon as the noblest trophies of the chase, with which either to decorate his ancestral halls or to adorn the walls of his assembly

rooms (Deka changs or Merangs), according to the custom of the tribe to which he belongs. In like manner as the civilized man thinks it only fair and right to kill or capture the wild beasts of the field by any and every strategem, so, the savage considers that he may circumvent and capture or kill not only the wild beast, but his fellow man as well, by any and every kind of means that lie in his power. What we term "foul treachery" he looks upon as "skilful strategy." Notwithstanding what we occasionally hear about the "truthful savage" and his "good faith," my own experience has been that, with few exceptions, savages in their natural state do not know the meaning of these terms as we understand them. I must do them the justice to say that they can easily be taught their significance, and learn thoroughly to appreciate and admire the virtues which they even then find it difficult to practise. I must beg that it may be clearly understood here that I am not stating these facts with any view to the utter condemnation of the savage,—far from it, for I have often known and proved him to possess many most noble and endearing qualities. I consider the highland savage of Assam, with all his faults, to be a more manly, loveable being than many of his lowland neighbours.

34. I have now only to add that I trust the surrender of the two remaining men of Senúá, together with the eleven guns still unaccounted for, and believed to be in the hands of the Ninú and Nisa men, will be duly insisted upon. I would go further than this, and most strongly recommend that the actual site of the village of Ninú be declared waste for ever, as was done with such good results once before in the case of Razephemah, a village close to Samágúting,—a beacon to all evil-doers, and a lasting memento of the just blow that was so promptly struck by the great Maharani to avenge her murdered subjects.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from Nága Field Force Orders issued by COLONEL J. M. NUTTALL, C. B., *Commanding, dated Camp Bormutan, the 12th March* 1875.

No. 51.—*Discipline.*—As the Nága Field Force is about to enter the enemy's country, the Officer Commanding thinks it advisable that every man employed in the force, whether soldier or camp-follower, should be informed that he will not permit any departure from the rules of civilized warfare, in punishing the enemy to whom they are opposed, and he hereby calls on every officer in the force, both European and Native, to assist him in sternly repressing any barbarities towards the enemy which would tend to disgrace our arms, and place us on a footing with the savages we are about to punish.

Any ill-treatment of the women and children of the enemy will be sternly punished, and the Officer Commanding trusts, that in protecting them, he will be assisted by every soldier with the force, who must be well aware that a force under the command of British officers can never, even under the greatest provocation, disgrace themselves by warring against those who owing to age or sex, cannot defend themselves. Any mutilation of the dead by those attached in any way to the force must be also rigorously repressed.

The above Field Force Order will be translated into the vernacular, and read, at an evening parade appointed for the purpose, to every soldier in the camp, and the same made known to all camp-followers attached to the force.

APPENDIX B.

Shombang the Vangam (or Chief) of Senua duly warned and questioned, states—

Kamhua, Nibang (or Ninu), Nisa, Noksa, Lonkai, and Khanu were the seven villages engaged in the massacre. I learnt this from Nokdon and the other four men who went with the Saheb, and took part in the massacre. The names of the five Senua men who were engaged in the affair at Ninu are Nokdon, Chunle, Mikbong, Janphua, and Janchoi. I heard a long time ago, before the Saheb went to Ninu, that the Ninu men had sworn to cut up his party, and I warned the Saheb of this; but he insisted upon going on, and ordered me to furnish guides, and I furnished them, and the Saheb (Holcombe) was pleased with me and gave me Rs. 3. I told Nokdon and the other four men to be careful to see that no harm came to the Saheb; but their desire to possess the guns and other loot overcame them, and they joined the Ninu men, and I hear that Nokdon himself killed two men, and he it was who carried off the double gun. Chunle brought back the small short gun; Mikbong and Janchoi brought back the two long guns; and Janphua brought back a thing like this (pointing to a small looking-glass suspended round his neck) which I hear belonged to the Saheb. No heads were brought back into my village, and I heard that the Nibang (or Ninu) men would not allow them to take any. When the attack occurred at Ninu a party of men with a dâk for the

Sahebs wanted to go on, but I warned them that a row had taken place, and told them that they had better stay in my village or return to their old camp until we knew what had happened, and they stayed until the following morning, when the other Saheb* returned, and they then went off with him.

* Captain Badgley.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March*, 1875.

This man also afterwards informed me that he, too, had heard that Niaonu had cut up some of our men near their fields above the Dilli.—J. B.

APPENDIX C.

CAPTAIN W. F. BADGLEY, *Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey of India, in charge No.* 6 *Party, on oath, states*—

I can recognize Nokdon, who came with us from Senua to Ninu, and I remember seeing him in the camp about two minutes before the attack commenced, on the 2nd February last. He came down with the Ninu men to talk with Holcombe. I can also recognize Chunle, the second chief of Senua, who I believe accompanied the Ninu men with presents on the night we marched in. Nokdon was standing close to and just before Holcombe's tent, which was not two paces from my own at the time I allude to having seen him in the camp. I saw Holcombe struck down. It occurred thus: Our two small tents were close together. There was a fire to the left front of mine. I was dressing and looking through the front of my tent, the doors of which had been thrown back. A sentry was in front and between our two tents. Holcombe took the rifle out of the sentry's hands and handed it to a Naga close by, who was between Holcombe and myself. The Naga took the rifle on his shoulder and began to dance about, flashing his dao. Holcombe then turned towards the sentry, and another Naga then stept across the front of the tent and struck him down with one blow across the side of the head. I cannot recognize this man, for I did not see his face, but I could recognize the other man who took the rifle, because I saw his face when he happened to look into my tent. Besides Chunle and Nokdon, I can recognize others as Senua men only, but cannot say positively whether they were present at Ninu or not. (Having been now shown the several prisoners in the jail, namely, (1) Nokdon, (2) Janphua, (3) Mikbong, (4) Chaokat, and (5) Chunle, Captain Badgley is here asked if he can identify any of them and states)—Yes; I can recognize Chunle and Nakdon, there they are (pointing to them). Those two Nagas (pointing to Janphua and Mikbong) I can recognize as being men of Senua, but don't know their names. That man (pointing to Mikbong) I remember having seen the first day I got to Senua; and the fifth man (pointing to Chaokat), I don't remember having seen him before. (Captain Badgley is now taken to the ward where Shombang, the Vangam of Senua, and Kali, the son of Ponghi are kept as hostages, and is asked to say whether he can recognize either of them, and states)—Yes; I recognize that man (pointing to Shombang) as the individual who introduced himself to us as the chief of Senua. The other man I don't know.

(Sd.) W. F. BADGLEY, *Captain, Survey of India.*

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 13*th April*, 1875.

APPENDIX D.

Adle Sing, on solemn affirmation, states—

My name is Adle Sing. I am a chaprasi in Captain Badgley's service, and accompanied him this season (1874-75) into the Naga Hills with Holcombe Saheb.

On the 1st February I accompanied the Saheb from Senua to Ninu which we reached between 3 and 4 p. m. From Senua four men started ahead of us, saying they were going to fish, and we never saw them again. With us came four other Senua men, one of whom spoke Assamese fluently, and one man of Banfera, who also spoke Assamese. Of the four Senua men, two returned from the Dilli, the river that flows between Senua and Ninu; the other two, one being the man who spoke Assamese, and whom I can recognize anywhere, together with the Banfera man, came on to Ninu. After this I accompanied Badgley Saheb to a ridge some way off, where he put up his board, and we did not return to camp until the evening. About 6 or 7 p. m. some ten or twelve Ninu men, together with the two Senua men and the Banfera man, came into camp with some goats, which they presented to Holcombe Saheb and then returned to the village. I did not hear what they said to the Saheb, nor do I know anything about the conversation which passed then, as I was looking after my own work in Badgley Saheb's tent. On the following morning (2nd February 1875) the two Senua men, together with a great number of other Nagas, came into camp, some with fowls, some vegetables, and all with their daos, some with their daos in their hands, others with their daos stuck into their waist-belts. It was very early in the morning, when they came in, about 6 a.m., I should think. The Banfera man did not accompany them. I don't know what became of him then, nor did I see him again until I saw him the other day at Buruarchali.

When the Nagas came into camp they immediately began to divide into groups, some selling things to the coolies, some speaking to the Saheb (Holcombe), and some simply sat

down in front of us, who were busy cooking, and rested their chins on their hands and dao-handles. Shortly after this I heard a gong strike, and a little while after that again a great simultaneous shout was raised (the Naga war-cry—J. B.), and I saw the Nagas striking right and left. Two men who were eating with me were cut down on the spot, and as I ran off I was met by a man who made a cut at my head, which I dodged, and the cut just grazed the top of my head, taking off a bit of skin (shows the wound, which is exactly what he describes it—J. B.). I then ran back across the little stream near which I had been cooking, and was again met by another Naga, whom I also dodged, but he managed to give me a click over the back, and I again got off with only a slight touch (again shows the wound, just between the shoulders). After this I ran for the huts occupied by the sepoys, and there picked up an empty rifle, which I pointed at my pursuers, who immediately turned and fled, and I then picked up some ammunition and began firing. In the meanwhile, others had got hold of their guns and had also commenced to fire, and the Nagas then retired; and I then went to search for the Sahebs, and first of all came on Holcombe Saheb lying dead; I next met Badgley Saheb, who then wanted to go on and attack the village, but he could not get the havildar to follow him, and we then got together all the wounded, ammunition, and rifles we could lay hand on, and began to retire, the Nagas following us the whole way. On nearing Senua we were surrounded on every side. I can't say what villages the Nagas belonged to, but there were large numbers of them on all sides, and the Senua men then sent out some men to meet us, who invited us to enter their village, but we feared treachery and wouldn't go in. And then two Bormutan men, who stated that they had been there to sell cloths, came out of the village and offered to show us the road round the village, and we then followed that route, and were pursued again by large numbers of Nagas right up to the open fields near the survey mark on this side of Senua. We left Ninu about 9 or 10 A. M. on the 2nd February, and, by going all that day and all that night, we reached Senua early in the morning of the 3rd and, having halted for a short time and eaten something, we again pushed on and reached Borbansang at about 6 P. M. that evening (3rd); we slept one night at Borbansang, and then marched the following morning (4th) to Bormutan, where we arrived about 4 P. M We then got some food, and marched on again all night until about half past 4 in the morning (5th), when we halted and slept for about an hour or two in the jungle, and then marched on again and reached Buruarchali about 1 P. M.

Read over, and acknowledged to be correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 12th March 1875.

APPENDIX E.

Bhawan Sing, Sepoy, No. 1 *Company, 44th Regiment, A. L. I., son of Khelaram, on solemn affirmation, states—*

I accompanied the detachment of my regiment which was sent to revisit the two villages* on the hill which we had attacked and burnt two days before, and I there recognized the man whom we made a prisoner and brought back with us as a man who had attempted to kill me on the 2nd February last, when the great massacre (larrai) took place. (He is now taken to the jail and confronted with the five prisoners, and asked to point out again what man it is he refers to, and at once points to (4) Chaokat, and states)—That is the man. I can swear he is one of the men who came up to sell fowls, &c., and then began to cut us down. This man's face (Chaokat's) I can remember quite well. He came up with a fowl in his hand, pretending he wanted to sell it, when I was washing up my plates; and then, when the row commenced from the direction of the Saheb's tents, I saw this man cut down sepoys Dola Ram and Singbeer Kharja, who were both kneeling over making up their bedding into a bundle, and when I tried to bolt off to seize my rifle, I was met by another man who gave me a cut over the head and one on the back, but neither blows penetrated to the skin, and I got off unwounded; and I never saw this man again until the day I accompanied Colonel Cory to the village, where I recognized him at once among a crowd of some twelve or thirteen who had come in to talk with the Saheb (Colonel Cory).

* Kamhua.

Read over and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 13th April 1875.

APPENDIX F.

Tolong, of Banfera, warned and cautioned, states—

On hearing that Sahebs had come up from Assam, I left my own village and went to meet Holcombe Saheb at Joboka, together with "Alai," of my village. Having learnt from the Saheb that he would visit Banfera in about five days, I returned home, and we then prepared huts, &c., for the Saheb's reception; but when the Saheb came, he would not stop at the houses we had prepared, but, after having had a talk with our Vangam (or chief) Tingpao, he went on and encamped on the banks of the Tivai. From the Tivai the Saheb crossed the Tising, and, passing through Bansang, he encamped below the survey mark near Senua, in the huts which you saw still standing yesterday when we came up together with the sepoys.

I accompanied the Saheb by his orders, and assisted in procuring russud for him. The next morning the Senua chief, Shombang, sent off Chunle and another man very early in the morning to Ninu to give the news that the Saheb was coming. He also sent off Nokdon, who speaks Assamese, Mekbong, and Zanphua (or Janphua) with the Saheb, and we then all went off to Senua, where we again met Chunle and the other man. The Saheb then passed the village and encamped close to it on the other side. None of the Ninu men came to speak with the Saheb, and he then ordered me and the five Senua men to go back into the village and tell the Ninu men to bring in some russud. I then became rather afraid, for I had never entered Ninu before, and did not wish to go; but Nokdon assured me that it was all right, and so we all went off together and collected two goats, four fowls, and about ten seers of rice, which we then took back to the Saheb, accompanied by about twenty or thirty Ninu men. I did not accompany the men back, because the Ninu men told me to stay in the Marang. I did not mean to say that I was one of the men who accompanied the twenty or thirty Ninu men. The Senua men accompanied them, and Nakdon told me I could go with the rest of the russud in the morning. But I never saw the Senua men again from the time that they went off that evening to present the goats, fowls and rice. That night I heard a lot of talking going on, and men passing to and fro, but I could not make out what was up, and when I wanted to leave the Marang the Ninu men prevented me from going out. I passed the night in a great fright and the next morning, leaving my spear and dao behind in the Morang, I pretended I wanted to satisfy a call of nature, and was allowed to leave the house. I then saw a great crowd of Nagas, assembled at the gate leading towards the camp, and so made for the opposite gate and got outside the village unperceived, and immediately I had got well out of the village I heard loud cries and shouting, and I then ran away straight over to the Dilli River, and came into Senua and inquired what had become of the five Senua men. I met a great number of Senua men fully armed just outside their village who had turned out on hearing the firing, and these men went on towards Ninu, saying that the five Senua men who had gone with me had not returned. At Senua the chief sent ten men with me to show me the road back to my village, and I reached Banfera the same night. This is all I know about the affair. At the time I was at Ninu I did not know that there were any other Nagas there but the Nagas of Ninu itself, but since then I have been told by the men of Niaonu that the massacre was committed by men fromKambua, who have got two heads and one hand (of the Saheb), and one gun; Longphong, who is said to have only got a box; Nisa is said to have got nine guns and some heads, how many I don't know; and Kaimoi and Lonkai are also reported to have had a hand in the massacre. Niaonu and Niaosa have both told me that they had had no hand in the affair, and I don't think they had, but I don't know for certain. You know the Nagas tell lies sometimes. But I believe Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and in that case they could not have joined them.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

APPENDIX G.

No. 38T., dated Camp, Dibrugarh, the 14th April 1875.

From—CAPTAIN JOHN BUTLER, Political Agent, Naga Hills,

To—MAJOR W. C. S. CLARKE, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

I have the honour to make over to you Shombang, the Vangam or Chief of Senua, and Kali, the son of Ponghi, of Senua, for safe custody. These two men (Shombang and Kali) are simply to be kept as hostages until the Senua men surrender up two men, named respectively, Janchoi and Ponghi, of that village, who are believed to have been implicated in the massacre of Ninu, and whose unconditional surrender has been demanded and promised; and as soon as these latter have been given up to us, Shombang and Kali should at once be released, and allowed to return to their village. And I must here beg you will kindly do me the favour to issue such instructions as will ensure these two men receiving as kind treatment as it is possible to show them, consonant with their condition as hostages; for I may explain to you that I do not believe that either of them were in any way implicated with the sad affair that led to our late expedition; and it has only been through stern necessity that I have been compelled to bring these men in here at all,—and I sincerely and heartily wish them a speedy release.

2. With regard to the other five prisoners (namely (1) Nokdon, (2) Janphua, (3) Mikbong, (4) Chaokat, aud (5) Chunle, previously made over to you, I have the honour to inform you that I firmly believe every one of them took an active part in the terrible massacre above alluded to, and I must therefore request you will do me the favour to see that they are all kept in the most careful custody, pending the receipt of further instructions from Government as to their final disposal, treating them in the meantime as men over whose heads a most serious charge of murder is now hanging; and I especially mention this to you, so that you may be on your guard against their attempting to escape, which I am sure they will do if they see the very slightest opportunity,—indeed, two of them have already made the attempt once, and were only secured again by the pluck and activity of the men in charge.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Janphua, of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

Chunle, Janchoi, Nokdon, Mikbong, Ponghi, and I were at Senua, and present at the massacre. I only took away some cloths, which were taken away from me again by the Nibang (or Ninu) men. Yes; I also took away a looking-glass (sanching). Nokdon killed two men, and carried off a double gun, but I did not kill any one. Mikbong also killed two men and brought back a gun, Chunle did not kill any one, but he also brought back a gun. (On being asked again whether he was sure that Chunle had no other part in the affair, he replied)—Chunle also killed some men; Ponghi also got a gun, but it was taken away from him by the men of Nibang. We did not bring away any heads with us, because the Nibang men would not allow us to do so. We only got the four guns. Nokdon persuaded us all to join, but I am innocent of killing any one. The plot was all arranged long before the Saheb went there. Ninu, Nisa, Kaimoi, Lonkai, Kamho, Khanu, and Pongsong, were all engaged in the massacre, and Niaonu cut up a number of fugitives who fled in that direction. They were cut up on the banks of the Tessa (or Dilli). Tolong, of Banfera, accompanied us to Nibang,—but in the morning, when he learnt what was up, he fled.

Read over and explained, and admitted to be correct,

The 15*th March* 1875. JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

He now adds—I hear that Tolong has been given a buffalo to get the Niaonu men off. Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and that's why they did not join the plot, but they cut up the fugitives who escaped.—J. B.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Nokdon, of Senua, duly warned nnd questioned, states—

Chunle, Mikbong, Janphua, Janchoi, Ponghi, and I were all present at the massacre of the Saheb and his men, but I never killed any one. None of us killed any one except Chunle, who cut down a sepoy, and Vanting, the Vansa (or second chief) of Nibang, cut down the Saheb himself. The villages engaged in the massacre were Ninu, Kaimoi, Nisa, Kamhua, Lonkai, and Khanu, and after that Niaonu cut up some of the fugitives down on the banks of the river. But the real reason for the plot was a message sent by the Borduarias to Kaimoi, who sent a packet of salt across, and said that unless they cut up the Saheb they were never to eat salt together again, and that they, the Borduarias, would smash up their village. None of us brought back either any guns or heads, but the Nibang Vangam (or chief) presented the Vangam of my village with four guns, inclndiug one double gun. I was the man who used to wear the monkey-skin hat.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

This man speaks Assamese very fluently indeed, and afterwards informed me that he was formerly a Joboka man, and that he had visited Tezpur, Gauhati, and Goalpara.—J.B.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Mikbong, alias *Khutpho, of Senua, duly warned aud questioned, states—*

I had nothing to do with the cutting up of the Saheb and his men at Nibang. I don't know why I am to be killed. I have done nothing. It is true, I was present at the massacre, but I did not join. Vanting (the Vansa, or second chief), of Nibang, and Janphua, of Senua, cut the Saheb down, and Janphua cut down the sepoy close to him, and Nokdon cut down three men. We brought back four guns. I took one, Nokdon took a double gun, Chunle took one, and Janchoi took the fourth. Ponghi only brought back some rupees, and Janphua brought back clothes. None of us brought back any heads, because the Nibang chief would not give us any, saying that the men having been killed at his village, they belonged of right to him. Ninu, Lonkai, Kaimoi, Ninoksa (or Nisa) Kamho, and Niaonu, combined together and killed the Saheb and his men. It is true that Ninu and Niaonu were at war. But Niaonu did not go to Ninu, they killed the men they came across, near the bed of the Tessa (or Dilli). Why do you punish me, Nokdon is the man to punish.

Read over and explained, and admitted to be correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Chaokat, of Kamhua (arrested by Colonel Corry on the 25*th, having been recognized by Bhewan Sing, sepoy of the* 44*th Regiment, as one of the men who took an active part in the massacre at Ninu on the* 2*nd February* 1875*), duly cautioned and questioned, states—*

I was not present at the time the "men of Assam" were killed by the Ninu men. Tangpa and Nivang, of Kamhua, were present, and joined in the affair. No guns were given to us; the Ninu and Nisa men kept all the guns. Kamhua got a hand. There were seven men of

Kamhua present, I think,—their names are Tangpa, Nivang, Pongpha, Lemchung, Lemtun, Vaopha, and Iton. Neither Khanu nor Voka had anything to do with the massacre, nor had Kamhua. The seven men of Kamhua went out to meet the Saheb as friends, but before they got to Ninu the affair had commenced. I don't know whether they joined, but they only brought back a gun. Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and they therefore did not come to join them, but afterwards, when some of the "men of Assam" fled and turned up near their fields, they cut them up. Lonkai and Kaimoi both joined with Ninu in the massacre. I do not think the Senua chief or the villagers generally had anything to do with the massacre, but I believe it was the work of Chunle and Nokdon. I think there were five Senua men engaged in the massacre,—their names are Nokdon, Mikbong, Janchoi, Chunle, and Janphua. Vanting, the Vansa (or second chief) of Nibang (or Ninu), was the man who cut down the Saheb. The Senua men got five guns, and all the rest were taken by the Ninu and Nisa men.

Read over and explained, and admitted correct.

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 30th March 1875.

APPENDIX No. 5

Chunle, the Vansa (or second chief) of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

The day the Assam Saheb (Holcombe) went to Ninu, I and Janchoi went on ahead to warn the Ninu men not to injure the Saheb; and Nokdon, Janphua, and Mikbong, accompanied the Saheb to show the road, and Ponghi went to do some barter. We had warned the Saheb that mischief was intended by the Ninu men, and the Vangam of Senua, our chief, had ordered us to see that no harm happened to the Saheb. That night there was a meeting in Ninu, and they declared then that they had determined to cut up the Saheb, happen what might. The Ninu chief said that the Borduarias had advised them to cut up the Assam people, and they would do so, and the next morning they cut them up, but I did not join nor did the Senua men. The only men of Senua who were present at the massacre were Nokdon, Janphua, and Mikbong, but I don't know whether they killed any one there. Vanting, the Vansa (second chief) of Ninu, cut down the Saheb. Nokdon brought back a double gun, and Mikbong a single gun,—the other two guns were afterwards presented to us by the Ninu chief, in order that we might give them news of the approach of any force that might be sent up from Assam afterwards. The villages engaged in the massacre were the two villages of Kamhua (called Kamhua Noknu and Kamhua Noksa), Ninu, Nisa, Kaimoi, and Lonkai, and I heard from the Kamhua men that the Niaonu men cut up some of the Saheb's men near the Tessa (Dilli), and had carried off their heads. But, why ask me? the Lanu (Borduaria) men can tell you everything. They it was who put the Ninu men up to doing what they did. The Borduarias sent Vanpho, the Vansa of Chasa (or Horu Bansang), with a message to the effect that the Sahebs were coming up to avenge the massacre, and gave news of all your preparations: and the Ninu men when entering the plains always go through the Lanu (or Borduaria) village. Senua used to be at war with Lanu, but we are at peace now, and have been so for six years. I have nothing more I can tell you.

Read over and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 6th April 1875.

APPENDIX X.

Dated Shillong, the 29th April 1875.

From—LIEUTENANT R. G. WOODTHORPE, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey,
To—CAPTAIN J. BUTLER, Political Agent, Naga Hills.

I have the honor to forward a few notes on the tribes visited by the late expedition to the Naga Hills. The area of the country passed through being necessarily limited, and our opportunities of observing the natives of the villages which our troops were sent to punish being few, I can only describe with any minuteness the men of the Mutan, Bor-Bansang and Senua villages; premising, however, that the men of Ninu and Nisa judging from what we were able to note, do not seem to differ materially from them, and that they are all probably members of the same tribe. We were accompanied by a small detachment of Borduarias and Namsangias, of whose personal appearance and decorations I am therefore able to say something, though I had no opportunity of seeing their villages or country, except from afar.

Men.

2. The men are of average height and nearly all well-made and well-developed, and, as is the case among most hill tribes, their complexion comprises very shade of brown. They would be good-looking as a rule very often, but for the tattooing on their faces, which in some makes it appear perfectly black, where the tattooing has been heavily done; in others the tattooing is blue, and then the bare portion of the face, especially in those of fair complexion, appears pink by contrast. The tattooing in the face, called in Naga language "ak," as shown in fig. I, consists of four continuous lines carried across the forehead, round and underneath the eyes up to the nose, back over the cheeks, and round the corners of the mouth to the chin; rows of

Fig. I.

spots follow the outside lines, and two fine lines mark out the nose in a large diamond space. The Mutans and Senua men do not tattoo very much on the body, but their thighs are tattooed in several places, with lines and spots, or diamond and egg-shaped patterns; the upper portion of the tattoo being continued round to the back as in fig 2, which represents one of the Namsangias. These men and the Borduarias do not tattoo the face at all, but their shoulders, wrists, bodies and thighs are very much covered, as shown in figs 2 and 3; the latter is a Borduaria in war-dress. The men of Voka, Khanu, &c., in addition to the tattooing of the Senua men frequently cover their chest with fine lines, either horizontal or zig-zagged; all the men dress their hair apparently in the same fashion, *i. e.*, shaving that just above the ears, and taking the remainder back off the forehead and face, and tying it in a knot behind, through which are passed curved strips of horn carrying waves of red and white or black hair. Some men have a small moustache, but very few show anything like a beard.

Fig. 2.

3. The dress and decorations of all the men we saw were essentially the same; the only differences perceptible being in the style of ornamentation,—differences due to the various tastes of individuals, rather than to any attempt at distinction, clan or village. The helmet is conical in shape, and made of plaited cane, either plain or having patterns of coloured straw worked over it. A large plume of black or red hair passes over the helmet from front to rear, and long horns, carrying toucan feathers or tufts of hair, spring from the sides; some helmets are covered with leopard or bear-skin and have a wreath of red or black hair round the base. Another head-dress is shown in fig. 2; it is a circular band of coloured cane and straw, ornamented with bits of a large shell and a fringe of hog's hair, which lies on the forehead. Their ear-ornaments are generally strings of beads pendant from a piece of shell, and terminating in long tufts of hair, which fall over the chest. They have a very pretty one made of alternate tufts of red, white, and black hair, radiating from a centre of yellow straw work which is fixed in the lobe of the ear. The necklaces are beads some of which, of a yellow opaque colour, are highly valued by the Nagas. From the shoulders to the elbows the men encase their arms in many rings of red and yellow cane, very large at the shoulder, gradually decreasing to the elbow; these give an appearance of great breadth to their shoulders, an effect which is further heightened by the bands of black or yellow cane which are drawn very tightly round the waist, and this effect is still further increased by the lines drawn by the Borduarias from their breasts to their navels. One man had as many as nineteen turns round his waist, giving a total length of cane of over forty feet. It is amusing to see them winding this cane round them, and it is a matter of time to get it all properly twisted on. Large belts, very broad at the back, fastening in front, and made of plates of polished brass or of colored cane and cowries, are also worn. A broad piece of blue cloth hangs from the waist, ornamented with red fringes and rows of white seeds; a portion of the cloth is taken up between the thighs and secured at the back as an extra piece of decency by those who visit the plains most frequently. On the wrists are worn deep bracelets of cowries, and below the knee strings of the same are also tightly tied. These Nagas are very skilful in devising little adornments from palm leaves, making coronets, wristbands, anklets of them. These have a most picturesque appearance. A curious custom prevails at Voka, and I fancy also in the neighbouring villages,—it is this, that till a young man is married he goes perfectly naked, and he at once adopts a waist-cloth when he takes a wife to himself. Every Naga carries about with him a small basket or bag for his food and pan, &c. In wet weather he has a cloak made of grass on a small string foundation. The large cloths worn in the cold weather are generally of Assamese silk; but at Khanu I saw a cloth of black and orange stripes, identical with those we saw last year in Thetchumi, on the Lanier.

Man's dress.

4. The women are short in stature generally, and their figures are remarkable rather for strength than beauty, to which very few have any pretensions. They tattoo a good deal on the shoulders, body, and legs, but not on the face. The shoulders are tattooed with diamond patterns, three horizontal lines are taken across the body, above the breast, between which eight lines go down to the waist, narrowing gradually to a point; the navel is the centre of a Maltese cross, each arm about five inches long, consists of three lines with a pointed finial. The leg tattoo is done with an admirable sense of fitness, that on the thighs consisting of close vertical lines, and on the calves of horizontal lines, a small break occurring in each on the shin-bone; this has the effect of increasing the apparent rotundity of the legs between the knees. The women wear their hair braided and tied in a knot at the back, or else gathered up, and tied into a small bamboo tube covered with parti-colored cloth or beads, the lower end decorated with a red fringe or a long tuft of hair.

Women.

Fig. 5.

5. The dress of the women consists principally of a very small petticoat, two feet two inches long and six inches deep, ornamented occasionally with bells, beads, and shells; this only comes a little more than half way round the body, leaving the right thigh bare,—it is attached at the ends and middle to a string passing round the waist. Sometimes a small cloth is worn round the shoulders. Many strings of beads fall low down over the breasts. Small fillets of coloured straw adorn their brows, and several massive white metal rings are worn above the elbow. Their ear-ornaments are principally small strings of beads passed through various holes in the ear.

Women's dress.

Arms.

6. The arms of this tribe are the dao, spear, and cross-bow. The first is a most formidable weapon, the blade is generally trinagular, about eight inches long, straight at the back, and four inches wide at the top, narrowing gradually, with a slightly convex edge towards the handle, which is two feet long, ornamented with tufts of coloured hair; sometimes, instead of being straight all the way up, the back of the blade swelling out towards the top in a semi-circular projection,—both forms are shown in fig. 6. The spears are not by any means such handsome or formidable weapons as those used further west, and this is due, I fancy, to the fact that with the eastern tribes the dao, and not the spear, is the principal weapon of offence The spear heads are small, and resemble very similarly in shape and ornamental workings those found at Thetchumi and Primi; the shaft, though short and slender, is strongly made of bamboo, and decorated with red and black hair in various fashions. The cross-bow is exactly similar to that described by me last year in Captain Butler's report, as being used by the Lhota, Melomi, and Primi Nagas. The shield is small, about four feet long by two feet wide, and made of buffalo hide, decorated along the upper edge with a fringe of red hair, and on the face with two or four tassels of grass. Every man carries with him on the war-path a large supply of panjies, which he plants in the road to cover his retreat. These are carried in a horn suspended at the back, or in a small basket, to which is attached a long tail of bear-skin; sometimes this panjie-holder is the skin of a bear's foot, with the claws remaining, the skin sewn up to form a large bag, a little figure of a sitting man, dressed and painted after life being affixed to the upper part. Some men wear a kind of defensive armour in the way of a leathern corset, which overlaps on the chest, and is kept up by means of straps which pass over the shoulders. The Wokha men also wear a leather corset, but without shoulder-straps.

7. We found among these men a large number of gongs, which they probably get in directly from Burmah. I have shown one in fig. 6, which is a very common form everywhere on this frontier. They cast little bells themselves very well in little clay moulds, the material being apparently a kind of gun-metal, and occasionally brass. I have also shown in fig. 6 a woman's walking-staff, a long, thin iron rod foliatsd at its upper end.

8. The country we passed through was fine and open, except for the first march from Buruarchali, in the plains, to Khulau-Mutan—the path lying through dense forest and following the course of sluggish streams with muddy bottoms. But on reaching Bor-Mutan, the first extensive view of the country beyond is obtained. It is well watered by several large tributaries of the Delli or Disang river, as it is called in the plains, and Tisa, as it is called by the Nagas themselves, meaning the "large stream,"—"Ti" being the prefix of all river names, and "Sa" an affix signifying large. It was the largest stream we had to cross, and to the strength and velocity of its current when angry we owe the loss of a good sepoy. I append a panorama of the hills and villages, as seen from a point above Ninu looking north, which will give some idea of the general character of the country. Water was abundant along our route, especially beyond Ninu, where the undulating, park-like character of the slopes, backed up by tall, dark wooded cliffs, suggested itself as an admirable site for a station. Metna grazed about the grassy slopes in large numbers, and herds of hill buffaloes were seen at several villages; deer were seen here and there, and about Nisa partridges flew up from the grass on either side of the path at every turn. Tree-ferns, sago, and toko pat palms are seen near most of the villages and in the deep ravines,—the latter are carefully preserved, as they are most valuable for thatching purposes.

Villages.

9. The villages are not always well placed for defence against rifles, being commanded from some neighbouring height; but others such as Bor-Bansang, Senua Niao, &c., are exceedingly well placed, occupying the highest points of the ridges on which they stand, and commanding all the approaches to them. The defences consist of double stockades made of interlaced bamboo and cane, and panjied ditches. The houses are generally scattered up and down without any attempt at order, and are half hidden among the trees which are not, as elsewhere, cut down to clear a village site, such only being felled as interfere with the houses; these are built on the unlevelled ground, the floor being carried out to the rear on bamboo piles, the back verandah being frequently a great height above the gronnd. The house is divided into an entrance hall, as it were, where the owner's weapons hang, also skulls of animals taken in the chase, and beyond, into several small apartments terminating with a large open verandah. Trays are suspended over the fire-places (of which there is generally one in each apartment), on which flesh fish, vegetables, and wood are dried. The walls of the houses are of bamboo matting, the roof being thatched with palm leaves or grass; the principal uprights project through the ridge some two or three feet, this portion being thatched also is to keep the rain from running down the post into the house,—this thatching is ingeniously worked into figures of men or animals very often. The reason given of this projection of the posts is that, as the part below the ground decays, it can be cut off, and the post lowered, without damage to the house. The Vangam's, *i. e.*, headman's, house is always very large, and built on the most level site in the village. It is generally about 200 feet long by 40 or 50 broad, and contains two large halls, one at either end, the intervening space being divided up into several apartments and store-rooms arranged on either side of a central passage. Each of the women's apartments has its own door of exit and verandah. On one side of the entrance hall stands the drum,—a large tree hollowed out and carved roughly at either end; it is played upon

with clubs shaped like large dumbells. A large number of men perform at once on the drum, and, though each seems to hammer away entirely on his own account, the effect is harmonious and pleasing. They have several tunes, as it were, each being ended by a shout from the leader, responded to by the rest, when a fresh one at once commences. Opposite the drum is the rice-pounder, of great length, giving occupation to nine operators. The other hall is kept as an audience hall, where the chief receives his friends. It has a raised and matted floor, the rest of the building having as a floor the bare ground. This hall opens into a verandah. Every house is furnished with a few small stools on four short legs, and or two large beds, which, with their legs and a slight attempt at a bolster, are each cut out of one log. Tables made of cane-work, shaped like an inverted wine glass, and about two-and-a-half feet high, are used, on which to placed their food at meal-times.* In each village are one or two morangs, or bachelors' houses, in which a drum is kept, and also the collection of heads taken in battle; these are placed in rows of about twenty-five each in a large sloping tray placed in the verandah, just within the shelter of the roof. At Bor-Mutan there were 210 bleached skulls arranged in this way.

* The principal posts in the Vangam's house and the Morangs are generally rudely carved with representations of men and animals.

These villages are remarkable for their sanitary arrangements, small raised houses, in which calls of nature are obeyed, being built in various parts of the village and fenced round. Look-outs are built at all the gateways, and in front of the morangs, and here watches are always kept. These are also erected in the fields. At Kamhua I saw some watch-houses in the fields surrounded by a double stockade, enclosing a passage all round, and over the outer gateway a small platform was erected. Between Senua and Niao, by the roadside was a small table raised about eight feet from the ground, approached on either side by a broad wooden ramp. We were told that here peace is concluded between these two villages after a war. The chiefs, walking up each from his own side, meet face to face on opposite sides of the table, and, exchanging "chungas" of wine, drink to each other, and thus declare that peace is made. On the road to Niao also, was a curious mud figure of a man in bas-relief presenting a gong in the direction of Senua; this was supposed to show that the Niao men were willing to come to terms, if possible, with their enemies. Another mode of evincing a desire to turn away the wrath of an approaching enemy, and induce him to open negotiations, is to tie up in his path a couple of goats, sometimes also a gong, with the symbolical palm-leaf planted in the ground hard by.

Tombs.

10. The mode of disposing of the dead is the same in all these villagss in its main point, *viz.*, wrapping up the corpses in cloths and mats, and placing them on platforms under small roofs. The shape of these roofs differs in different villages slightly, but all are decorated with various coloured cloths aud streamers, and have at each end a tall figure of wood, dressed, painted, and tattooed after the manner of the men of the village, and carrying imitation spears, daos, and shields,—gourds, baskets, &c., are suspended about the tomb. At Khanu the tombs were enclosed in such sheds with doors. Each shed contained several tombs of adults and children, being in fact regular family vaults. These tombs are all arranged on either side of the principal entrance to the villages. Cairns of stones are also erected, where the heads of the departed villagers, decorated with shells, beads, and bells, are collected, and earthern "gharras," filled with the smaller bones, are ranged among them. Each head is decorated in a slightly different way from the others, in order that they may be recognised by their surviving relatives.

11. The geographical results of the expedition, considering the nature and extent of the operations, were as successful as could be wished, and an area of 300 square miles of previously unmapped country obtained, on the scale of two miles to an inch. Topographically, a connection was made with Captain Samuell's work of last year, but unfortunately a trigonometrical connection was impossible, as Captain Badgley had been unable to carry his triangulation far enough from the west to enable us to continue it on to that of last year. This is to be regretted, but under the circumstances could not be avoided.